The New-York Times.

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THE MORMONS.

Interesting Letters from Mormon Elders.

Mormon Life on the Plains—On the Way to Utah—The "Saints" in Scandinavia.

President JOHN TAYLOR, formerly editor of the Mormon, now in Utah, sends back a letter descriptive of the life of the Mormons on the Plains, which we are permitted to publish. President YOUNG is laboring with the "Saints" in Denmark, and gives an account of the progress of Mormonism there, in a communication which we also publish below:

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TAYLOR—MORMON LIFE ON THE PLAINS.

CAMP, 11 MILES [illegible] ... HOUSE, BANK OF PLATTE RIVER, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

As we are resting here for a short time, (a luxury we do not much enjoy on the route,) I embrace the opportunity of again addressing you a few lines, and, through you, my Mormon friends. Since the departure of [illegible] company has been considerably [illegible] and now consists of twelve souls, all [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... when speaking on the subject, is, that it would not be very good for MCGRAW's health to meet him on equal grounds. He is now acting as outrider, hunter and assistant cook.

I must now introduce to your notice NEPHI STEWARD, a young man of twenty-four Summers. His name, NEPHI, will show that he was born in the Church, and is consequently a natural Mormon. For the last number of years he has been in most of the Indian battles—is active and energetic, and fit for anything that may turn up—can run one hundred yards inside of five seconds—steps eight feet on the level—can lasso wild horses and ride unbroke mustangs, and pick up half dollars from the ground on horseback at full gallop, and do most things that other men profess to do. He is all man, and ten thousand such would make a splendid army. He is on hand for anything at the drop of the hat. He has been on a visit to his friends in the States, and is now on his return home.

The next and last is a Mr. EAMS, from Philadelphia. He is a Spiritualist, and is associated with Mr. SHARPS, in the manufacture of pistols and rifles. He is a very companionable, gentlemanly, intelligent man, and rides a good horse; he was a merchant for some time in Chicago, Ill. He goes to Utah under the influence of the spirits, but does not know for what purpose. I believe he is very sincere in his professions.

I have now got through with my description of our company. We rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, have prayers, harness up, and travel ten or fifteen miles before breakfast; then [illegible], harness up and drive eight or ten more, when we dine, and afterwards drive ten or twelve more. We average, generally, thirty miles per day. We generally have some kind of games. From Kearney, for one hundred and fifty miles, we traveled through numerous herds of buffalo—hundreds of thousands of them for that length—extending fifteen miles wide, I should think. There was sufficient to consume the grass—quite as many as a farmer would put, were they cattle, on the same ground. We shot a buffalo bull; it measured eight feet in the girth, and was only a moderate sized one. We cut a little from the hump, which was all we could use. We passed Capt. WALKER's company, and the first hand-cart company, at Buffalo Creek, on the 9th. We are now looking out for the mail, which passes on the opposite side of the river. If we see it, we shall send a horseman across to deposit and obtain our mail. As ever, yours, respectfully,

JOHN TAYLOR.

MORMONISM IN DENMARK—A SPICY LETTER FROM PRESIDENT YOUNG.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Monday Sept. 7, 1857.

I take it for granted that you like to have your correspondents in a good humor when they write to you, but such is not the case with me. I am cross enough to dine on ten-penny nails or to curd new milk without the aid of runnet, or, in fact, to do anything else spiteful. Now see what follows:

This morning I sat contemplating upon my situation: Six thousand miles from wife and babies; from home-friends, and all that makes this corrupt world dear to me. Among strangers, unable to speak, or understand a word, only through the aid of an interpreter, and many other inconvenient things, which can only be understood by passing through them.

Well, I was wondering when I should get a letter, or letters, from the "loved ones at home," and asking myself all sorts of questions about them, whether they were well, &c., &c., when up comes the postman, and hands in the "Mormon."

I involuntarily exclaimed: "Welcome, thrice welcome, old friend." I seated myself again on the sofa, elevated my feet, and prepared for a good long read. My eye instinctively ran over the page to see if there were any news from "my own mountain home," when my eye caught the following words: "Overland Mail to Utah Discontinued!"

O! alligators and wild cats! Didn't my blood dance the Fisher's Hornpipe. For the last three or four months the mails have been regular, and in good time; a thing that has not occurred before in three years, and now discontinue it, because the present contractor happens to be a Mormon. *Talk about an excuse*—there is no excuse. It is right down meanness! Could'nt I fight a thousand? Could'nt I blow up a whole parliament of champagne suppers and gambling tables? Would'nt I rejoice to see the instigators of this beautiful piece of injustice tied to a wild bull's tail, and the animal turned loose on the largest prairie in Nebraska Territory? Don't I wish that the Postmaster-General had the goat St. Anthony's dance and ticktoldereux, and could not get rid of it until he renewed his contract with Mr. KIMBALL, and paid all damages caused by taking the mails from his agents? Just think of it. Wife and babies at home, longing to hear from "papa," don't know what part of the world he is in; don't know but what the treacherous sea may have swallowed him; some steamboat boiler bursted, and he blowed to the moon, or some crazy car run off the track, and he smashed to pieces.

Do not, you fond ones, think that I neglect to write to you, for there is, at this moment, some twelve or fifteen letters, from me, lying in some post-office in the United States, withheld from your longing eyes, to gratify the spleen of some Mormon-hater. And I, too, must wait, month after month, anxiously looking for some word from home.

What does the Postmaster-General say to all this? O, a letter was sent, last Fall, to a man in Great Salt Lake City, which he never received. Perhaps, Mr. Postmaster, you had better look among the piles of mail sacks, left by the agents of Mr. MCGRAW (who was at that time mail contractor for Utah,) at the various stations on the road. But then if those bags are not burned up, some other important letters, belonging to citizens of Utah, might be found, which would look bad.

I have no patience to write or even think of this piece of imposition and injustice. Do the heads of departments, and demagogues in general, think they can impose on the Mormons whenever they like, without any opposition whatever. If they do they are sadly mistaken. I am a Mormon of the old stock, and I am bound to speak my mind freely from this time henceforth, if I can find an editor who is man enough to publish the truth.

If a letter belonging to a Washington *Office-seeker* happens to be lost, a whole community must be robbed of their mail privileges, though they be as innocent as the angels.

But it is a long lane that never turns. I expect to live to see the day when those who are now so ready to impose upon the Mormons will come fawning around them, like some little cur, imploring Mormon aid to help them out of the pits of their own digging.

But, as my wrath is somewhat abated, I will say a few words upon pleasing subjects, and quit. My health is good, and prospects first rate. I anticipate great joy in my labors among this people, when I shall have learned the language. I am studying with diligence, and anticipate being able to both speak and write the Danish language in a few months.

We have just had a three day's council meeting. About three hundred elders were present. We had a [illegible] time, and I can bear testimony that the Lord has a good people in Scandinavia.

On Sunday last we held a meeting in one of the largest halls in this city. Some nine or ten hundred people were present, mostly saints. We had an excellent day. I never saw a more intelligent looking congregation.

The work is taking a strong hold in this country. Many are being baptized, and a general spirit of inquiry prevails among the people.

Brothers HAIGHT and GREEN are well, and busily engaged in the work. I know but little of what is going on in the rest of the world, for I cannot read the Danish papers, and I have not yet subscribed for an English paper; but I think of doing so. The *Mormon* is a welcome visitor at our office. I am thankful that Washington demagogues cannot prevent that coming to me.

I say God bless and prosper you. Pitch into the lying hypocrites who seek to defame the Mormons and incite the multitude to destroy them.

Expose their corruption, and so shall God strengthen thy days. My love to all the brethren.

J. W. YOUNG.

P. S.—If this letter offends those for whom it is intended, please tell them that they have eternity to get pleased in. J. W. Y.

THE SMUGGLING CASE OF THE STEAMTUG ROBERT C. SMITH.—The complainants in this case were Officers ROOME, GRAHAM and BYRNE, and their affidavits charged the offence (attempting to defraud the revenue) upon JOHN SWANBERG, the Captain, and EDWARD WENDELL, the mate, of the schooner *Mary Alice*, also H. L. SHULTS, the pilot, and PETER ROFF, Captain of the steamtug *Robert C. Smith*, on board of which were seized, 1 cask, 2 barrels, 1 case, and 7 packages of cigars. The seizure was made at the Quarantine landing. Captain ROFF was not in charge at the time of the transaction, and was not in any way privy to it. The tug was not seized, as reported, though the schooner was, and the parties above-named were arraigned on a criminal charge. They all gave bail on Monday before Commissioner STILLWELL, in the sum of $200 each. A. H. SHULTS became bail for L. H. SHULTS, WM. JOHNSON and JOHN MASTEN, for EDWARD WENDELL, the mate, and Mr. STEINHARDT for Capt. P. Roff. The schooner lies at the upper Quarantine, where her ballast was yesterday being overhauled by the officers, if possible to discover any other proofs of intention to defraud Uncle Samuel.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a cottage-house on South Fourth-street, between Second and Third, owned by CLARK & MILLER, and occupied by Mr. HARTSEY, was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,500. Insured.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Mass Ratification Meeting in the Park.

The Small and Cooper Committees Meet Together in Harmony.

The rival Democratic General Committees, known as the Small and Cooper Committees, met in Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose of uniting in the formation of a new General Committee. The plan of union agreed upon was as follows:

That the Small men name two men from each Ward, to be members of the Democratic General Committee of the City of New-York—forty-four in all. And, that the Cooper men name a like number from each Ward—together making eighty-eight names. Then that Select Committees from each of the original Committees name eleven at large, who should also be members of the new General Committee, making the total number of the new Democratic General Committee one hundred and ten.

The Wilson-Small men met in the reading-room, and appointed a committee to confer with the Cooper men, consisting of Messrs. Connelly, Sutherland, Ferris, Osgood and Rawlins. They met them, and the plan above stated was agreed upon. As soon as the result was known, the Small men appointed their Select Committee to name eleven at large, in accordance with the agreement, as follows: Alderman McSpedon, Fernando Wood, Charles Ring, B. Kelly, W. J. Grisley, Michael Murray and Michael Tuomey. At a late hour the various committees were engaged making up the list of names for the new Union Democratic General Committee of the City of New-York. The new Committee will meet on Thursday evening next for the purpose of organizing. Unless some mistake is made in the appointments, the Committee will stand equally divided—or, fifty-five Wood men to fifty-five Anti-Wood men.

The hallways and bar-room of Tammany were crowded with the political friends of the rival committees. Among the friends of the Mayor who were there, Col. MING and Judge RUSSELL were the most prominent.

During a temporary lull in the business of the Small Committee, the larger Mr. TOM DUNN and Alderman WILSON differed about matters and things in general, and proceeded to settle their differences by what they call a square stand-up and knock-down fight. But before they had progressed to the satisfaction of either, their friends stepped in and separated them. When order had been restored, and the union of the rival committees was announced, the outside men exhibited their pleasure in the usual way.

The Mass Meeting.

Some thousands of the Democracy met in the Park last evening, to ratify the State Ticket. The usual platform was erected in the old place, before the steps of the City Hall. The usual paraphernalia of political mass meetings was produced to do honor to the occasion.

The Fall Campaign was inaugurated by the usual display of banners, transparencies, Drummond lights, bands of music, and Capt. RYNDERS's six-pounder, which latter piece of ordnance fired continued rounds for an hour announced for the opening of the meeting until the proceedings ended, and sometimes rendered the voice of the speaker inaudible a foot from the platform.

The hour named for the commencement of the proceedings was 7 o'clock. At 6 o'clock, the crowd began to gather. The steps of the Hall and the stoop of Tammany were covered with masses of the people when the meeting was called to order, and then the throng packed closely around the staging, and listened patiently to what was said, read and promised. A band of music was stationed in the rear of the platform. Along the front were disposed four small transparencies. At either angle waved the American flag. From two supports swung a strip of bunting, inscribed, "Democratic Central Club—Organized Sept. 19, 1857; WILLIAM J. ROSS, President."

At a few minutes past 7 Mr. C. H. BRACKETT was announced. He informed the people that in fifteen minutes the Central Democratic Club would be there in procession, with other Associations, and that probably Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON would be among them, at which there was vociferous cheering. Patience, Mr. BRACKETT said, was a virtue, and he recommended the Democracy to "hold on," to get their Democracy up to fever-heat, and to be ready to "holler" loud and long for the Democratic candidates. The band played a national air, and in a few minutes Mr. BRACKETT came forward to propose Mr. WM. J. ROSS as Chairman of the meeting. The nomination having been unanimously ratified, Mr. ROSS proceeded to make his opening address. Mr. ROSS deemed it proper, at the outset, to define the objects and intentions of this gathering. The Central Democratic Club, he said, is formed of men of the people; men who know no masters; men who have no masters. Its special object is to form an organization apart from all the prejudices created heretofore by divers men, and classes, and cliques; to create a system for the common good, under which all true Democratic national men may rally, as around a common centre. The men who have taken part in this organization believe that there are among the Democracy of New-York men willing to vindicate the reputation of the Democratic party from accusations of falsehood, and of mean and petty animosities. The young men who have formed this Club, and the old men who lend it the weight of their counsel, believe alike sincerely that there are some men alive who are willing to sacrifice self to their country, and to sink the little petty prejudices of days that are past. From this exposition, Mr. ROSS passed to a laudation of the Democratic candidate for the Secretaryship of State. He had known Mr. TUCKER long and intimately; had bent over the same desk with him at the midnight hour, and esteemed him for his manly virtues. He asked for the kind wishes of the Democracy. They were all-powerful, and the speaker saw happy signs.

Mr. W. J. HASKETT came forward to propose the names of some three dozen gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. They were chosen unanimously.

Col. BRACKETT then made a second appearance with a long series of resolutions, which were adopted without dissent. Two of the resolutions, referring to the President's New-Haven correspondence, and the other to the legislative interference with Municipal franchises, were as follows:

Resolved, That while we deprecate all partisan attempts to provoke Slavery agitation and excitement, we approve the position and applaud the spirit of the recent admirable letter of President BUCHANAN in answer to the communication from several clerical and other residents of Northern States; that in our judgment this entire Kansas question, whether of historical fact or Governmental action, is placed therein upon its true basis; the obligations of the Government and the rights of the people of the Territory clearly defined, and the essential principle which lies at the foundation of our whole scheme of territorial organization, rightly to enforce the principle so recently avowed by Congress as the true intent and meaning of the "Kansas Nebraska act," that "it is not the design to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States." The Convention declares its unqualified adherence, as the groundwork of the adjustment of this dangerous Slavery controversy, to the only form sanctioned by the Constitution, consistent with its compromise with the rights of the States and with a just recognition and from enlightened public sentiment.

Resolved, That the question of the hour with us, is the restoration of those municipal franchises which, by sundry acts of an insane Legislature, have been torn from us to the sore detriment of principles that support the base and bind the arch of all free governments—a system so constituted that one part cannot be weakened without endangering the whole edifice.

The Fourteenth Ward Club and the Central Club came into the Park during the reading of the resolutions—their noise suspending the performance for a brief period. At the same instant, a brilliant Drummond light, fixed at the corner of Frankfort and Chatham streets, threw a silvery radiance over the faces of the Democracy. The two Clubs carried transparencies, variously inscribed. The following are specimens: "No Dictation," "Our Commerce shall not be destroyed," "We choose our own rulers, and pay our own Taxes," "We obey Constitutional laws, but defy unjust ones," "Silence" (under the picture of a rose.) The Fourteenth Ward Club carried a handsome silk banner, properly emblazoned.

Mr. ROSS offered a supplementary resolution, looking towards Democratic union, and expressing the hope that the General Committees at the moment in session in Tammany would confer in a spirit of patriotism and unite in harmony. It was adopted.

Mr. ROSS read the following letter from Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

WM. J. ROSS, Esq., *President Central Democratic Club*:

MY DEAR SIR: My thanks are due for your kind invitation to attend the Mass Ratification Meeting to be held under the auspices of the Central Democratic Club, at the Park, to-morrow evening. I desire to testify my high appreciation of the services which your Club has rendered to the cause by its early and efficient action. Its prompt endeavors in the campaign, irrespective of local divisions, I doubt not, will have conduced much towards bringing about that "union of the party" in this City, which I trust we may now confidently anticipate. With the hope that your meeting may be numerous, harmonious, and united in purpose, I am, with great respect,

Yours, GIDEON J. TUCKER.

Hon. [illegible] H. WALKER, of Kentucky, was introduced. He began by desiring the watchman to tell us of the night, what its signs of promise were. [Cries: "They are good."] The response was, that the stars were bright, that the planets were all in their places in the firmament, that they revolved in their respective orbits harmoniously, each in its sphere, each forbearing to enter the other's sphere. The great law of attraction draws them together; the great law of repulsion prevents them from coming into contact. So, too, in the political firmament, the planets of the system revolve in their appropriate orbits; each of the States pursues its own high course without interference with that of any other State. So, too, they are drawn together by the attraction of the bonds of fraternal interest. The speaker entered into an elaborate history of the rise and progress of the American Government, and declared that the Black Republican party was but "the same old coon" that existed in the days of THOMAS JEFFERSON, while the Know-Nothingism of the day was nothing but the old system of the Alien and Sedition laws. He called for a blessing upon the head of the wise men who years ago secured our Banking System by the passage of the Registry Law, which to-day secures the credit of New-York amidst the storm that is howling around her in other States; and in conclusion he sought the Democracy to unite. They had seen in the last national contest the unusual spectacle of the success of their candidate without the aid of New-York. That fact was sufficient to move them to strenuous endeavors; for in this campaign it cannot be claimed for any one set of men that they had done more than any other to secure the result in New-York. They had suffered defeat in this State, but this fact was the great incentive to union now. The Black Republicans were denounced as hollow-hearted and hypocritical, as a party who had no real sympathy for the black man, but who cherished a deep hatred of the South. A closing appeal for union and harmony, and an allusion to the brightness of the skies, ended Mr. WALKER's speech.

The President now announced that the skies were bright and that there was promise of a union of the rival Committees, that were then in session in Tammany Hotel. The announcement was received with cheers. He then read the following letters, and stated that he had received some fifty more.

From Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I am duly honored with your kind invitation to address a mass meeting in the Park to-morrow, to be held for the purpose of ratifying and approving the Syracuse nominations, and regret that business engagements will not permit me to be with you. The ticket has my hearty indorsement and approval, and I shall look forward with all honorable hope for its triumphant election. Sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

W. J. ROSS, Esq., President; A. REILLY, Corresponding Secretary.

From Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1857.

Wm. J. Ross, Esq., President, &c., &c., New-York:

SIR: Your invitation to a Mass Ratification Meeting to be held in your City, on the 29th inst., by the "New-York Central Democratic Club," my engagements compel me most reluctantly to decline.

There never was a period when "perfect harmony and accord" among the national men of a country was more important than the present.

The election of President BUCHANAN, for a time caused the elements of discord in all sections to subside, but they are again in motion. They can only apparently be totally annihilated by giving to his Administration a support so general and decided, as to blast the hopes of those who are striving to keep the country in a ferment, so disastrous to its welfare and good name, both at home and abroad. New-York, if rallied to the rescue, will do much to achieve this end. And why should that be doubtful? No State is more deeply, vitally concerned in the speedy and complete restoration of the fraternal feeling that once so happily existed. Not a day passes that the unkind, hostile sentiment which now prevails, does not cause her to suffer more or less in every department of her industry and enterprise. Such is the result of the persistent, cruel efforts of fanatics and demagogues to disparage her sister States, and to visit almost every species of contumely and reproach upon citizens between whose ancestors and their own a friendship prevailed, consecrated by pouring out with united enthusiasm their treasures and blood to win our common freedom. Slavery—the cause, real or pretended, for this conduct—if, in the scheme of God's providence, to be abolished, will be abolished; but it may only be after it has accomplished some great end of its existence. That it has so far served to civilize and Christianize those who otherwise would have been savages, torturing and eating each other, no unprejudiced and enlightened mind can doubt. That it may, hereafter, be the means of carrying the lights of revelation to the land of the African, and, sooner or later, dispel its present hideous darkness, and convert it into the abode of useful, happy, Christian men, even the present gives us the pleasing assurance. The colonies now there, the consequence of African Slavery, by gradual but certain progress, are working to that result. With us, nature, by impediments permanent and irreconcilable, renders it impossible that they can live as equals—that they cannot become citizens of the United States in the sense of the Constitution, and, as such, be entitled to its privileges, has been decided by the Supreme Court. It is true, lamentably true, that no vituperative epithet has been left unused by a portion of the press in the Free States in their denunciation of the Judges by whom that decision was made. Lives pure and unspotted, learning and patriotism before universally accorded them, and with no possible motive to express other than a conscientious judgment, has been no protection against partisan and fanatical malignity; and yet, certain it is that the same doctrine has ever been maintained in the Free States themselves. In how many States where Slavery does not exist is the Free black considered a citizen of the United States, in the Constitutional sense? Their statute books will show that in some they are not permitted a residence, and in all are subjected to disparaging and *unconstitutional* disabilities *if* they be citizens of the United States. The Constitution says: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Can a State deny to a white man or citizen of a sister State the right of residence, temporary or permanent? And yet, when and where has the legislation referred to been held invalid? On the contrary, by their Courts and by their public sentiment, it has been uniformly, and continues to the present moment to be maintained. What a commentary on the course adopted towards the Court of the nation for holding precisely the very doctrine on which *alone* such legislation can be upheld—that Africans and descendants of Africans are not and cannot be citizens of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution. What, think you, would be the course of the Free States, if Slavery was abolished in any State where it now exists, upon condition that the slaves should emigrate to the Free States? Would they be received? Would not the white laboring population, and by force, if necessary, prevent it—do they think the black their equal? Do your managing politicians think they so hold? Let the skill, whatever that may be, by which a recent law of your Legislature, giving an enlarged right of suffrage to the black, has been kept from the censure of public opinion, give the answer. All good, patriotic, impartial men must devoutly wish that the existing condition of things should, on this exciting topic, be brought to an end. Hoping and believing that that day is not far distant, and that a more constitutional opinion is about to prevail, when, forgetting all that has occurred, and emulating each other in efforts to restore the affection which was known to our ancestors, and is so indispensable to our happy continuance as one people, and to the yet greater attainment of that high and influential state among the nations of the world which, if true to ourselves, it is our destiny to acquire, I remain, with regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

From Governor Wise, of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26, 1857.

Wm. J. Ross, President, and A. Reilly, Corresponding Secretary:

GENTLEMEN: I beg you to present my acknowledgments to the New-York Central Democratic Club, and to thank them for their invitation to attend their "Mass Ratification Meeting," in the Park, 29th September, instant.

I cannot be present with you, but you have my hearty congratulations on the reunion of all "divisions and classes in the Democratic Party" of the Empire State. May patriotism and the love of the Union bind you together as brothers forever.

Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

From the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.

SIR: I have received the kind invitation of the New-York Central Club to be present and address a Mass Ratification Meeting to be held to-morrow evening in the Park, for the purpose of approving the State nominations. No person more cheerfully responds to these nominations than myself. I deem them in all respects well qualified for the offices to which they have been nominated, having myself voted, in the Convention, for each nominee save one.

I am glad that your spirited and patriotic Club thus opens the campaign.

The reputation it has already earned for stern devotion to correct principles, and the energy with which it devotes itself to the redemption of the State from Black "Republican" misrule, will entitle it to the gratitude and remembrance of every well wisher of the Commonwealth.

No philanthropist or lover of his fellow-men can better employ his zeal than ridding the Empire State of the reckless, corrupt and wasteless power which now rules it. The moment has arrived when it must sink into irreclaimable financial ruin and degradation, where such pure patriots as SEWARD, WEED and MATTESON at Albany, and their pliant tools and participants, GREELEY and DUDLEY FIELD of New-York, have placed it, or be rescued by the indignant and decided action of the honest masses rising in their power. Another such Legislature and its results, and another such tenure of power given to these men will deprive the State of its resources, destroy all internal improvements, add millions to the already burdensome State debt, if possible increase the disgrace surrounding the State Government, and leave us where twenty years of Democratic Administration cannot restore the public credit or revive the public honor. In my judgment the crisis has indeed arrived!

The question presented is public ruin or change of Government. Nor should the City of New-York be indifferent to this contest. Our local self-preservation demands this change. The ruling dynasty at Albany having exhausted the State Treasury, have turned their cormorant eyes upon our City Treasury, and are fastening upon us their cast-off county attorneys and City demagogues, code makers, who with eager gaze and hungry appetites are already attempting to wring from our tax-payers the spoils of office, or the crumbs which the litigation created by the very laws which they drew and aided in passing, will give them—no doubt for the double purpose of political power and professional employment.

I regret that it will not be in my power to be present at the meeting; another engagement, which I am not at liberty to disregard, will prevent.

Very respectfully yours, FERNANDO WOOD.

WM. J. ROSS, Esq., President.

From Hon. Lyman Tremain.

ALBANY, Sept. 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inviting me to attend a Mass Ratification Meeting in the Park on the 29th inst., called by the New-York Central Democratic Club.

Unavoidable engagements will deprive me of the great pleasure it would afford me to meet with my Democratic brethren of the City of New-York on that occasion.

Rejoicing to see the Democratic masses of your City taking the field at this early period with their accustomed vigor and energy, and trusting that the coming contest will result in relieving New-York from the recent arbitrary and partial legislation directed against her, and designed to deprive her of the power to regulate her own affairs, I have the honor to be, Yours, very truly, L. TREMAIN.

WM. J. ROSS, President; A. REILLY, Cor. Sec.

Besides the above, letters were also received from Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. John M. Jaycox, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. John W. Forney, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. W. D. Bishop of Conn., Samuel R. Glen, editor Boston *Herald*, Royal Phelps, Aaron Ward, Richard Busteed, F. R. Tillou, John Clancy, Joseph Rose, Josiah Sutherland, P. W. Engs, Alexander W. Morton, Isaac H. Wright of Boston, Col. Alexander Ming, H. H. Morange, Thos. J. Barr, D. C. Birdsall, Thomas Francis Meagher, Wm. M. Bayard, and numerous other gentlemen.

The concluding speakers were Hon. JOHN R. EVERETT, of New-Jersey, Col. MING, ALEXANDER C. MORTON, and others.

Trial of Cangemi for the Murder of Eugene Anderson.

SIXTH DAY.

NO VERDICT YET—THE JURY LIKELY TO DISAGREE—EXCITEMENT IN CONSEQUENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The evidence for the prosecution and defence in the case of Michael Cangemi, on trial for the murder of the policeman Eugene Anderson, having closed on Saturday, the Court and Jury reassembled yesterday to hear the summing up of counsel, and, if possible, to arrive at a verdict and conclude the affair. The Court met at 10 o'clock A. M., and in a few minutes Mr. Blankman commenced his speech for the defence. The Court-room was crowded with an eager audience, composed partly of foreigners, but more largely of firemen and the "Centre Market boys." Mr. Blankman spoke for nearly two hours, and made the best of every point that could be supposed to lie in the prisoner's favor. He, however, chose to indulge in strong vituperative epithets, applied to some of the witnesses for the prosecution, and thus marred in a great measure, the effect which he intended to produce. He was followed by Mr. Ashmead, the Ex-District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who in an argumentative and rational manner, pleaded with the Jury for his client, and contended that the prosecution had not made out their case. The following were among the principal points on which the learned gentleman insisted:

First—That no homicide can be construed to be murder within the first and second degrees of the 5th section of the Revised Statutes, unless the design was to effect the death of a human being.

Second—That in order to make a case of homicide murder within the third clause of the same act, where there was no design to effect death, the defendant, Cangemi, must have been engaged in the actual commission of a burglary at the time of the homicide; the design of the statute being to protect the lives of the inmates of a dwelling, who might stand in the defence of their property, and therefore, where the burglar had left the premises, and was engaged in another offence at the time of the homicide, he could not under the second count of the indictment, which charges a homicide during the commission of a burglary, be convicted of murder.

Third—In order to make a homicide murder, in a person who kills an officer attempting to arrest him, it must appear that he had notice of the character in which the officer acted, for if he had not, the offence will amount to manslaughter only, and if the prisoner shot Anderson without notice, or knowledge of his being an officer, then he cannot be convicted of murder under the first count of the indictment.

Fourth—If two be fighting and another interfere, with intent to part them, or for any lawful purpose, but do not signify such intent, and he be killed by one of the combatants, it is but manslaughter, for the latter might think he came in aid of his opponent unless he had some notice of his real intent, and this rule holds even in the case of a peace officer.

Fifth—The Jury must be satisfied, not only that the circumstances and facts of the case were consistent with the prisoner's having committed the act, but they must also be satisfied that the facts were such as to be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion than that the prisoner was the guilty person.

Mr. Ashmead contended, in addition, that the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, who had identified Cangemi as the man who fired the pistol, ran from the spot, and was chased by the police, was wholly unreliable. Mr. Ashmead was temperate, and therefore impressive, and was listened to attentively and respectfully by a thronged and excited Court.

Judge Phillips followed, in reply for the prosecution, and reviewed, in detail, the entire chain of evidence which had been presented on the part of the people.

At 4½ o'clock P. M., Judge ROOSEVELT commenced his charge to the Jury.

At the conclusion of the charge, the foreman of the Jury expressed a desire to examine another witness, and permission to do so being accorded both by the defence and prosecution, he caused Judge Phillips to be sworn, and then interrogated him relative to the skeleton key found in the pocket of the coat which Cangemi threw away while running from the police.

Juror—Did you try this key in the lock of Mr. Sammis' store?

Judge Phillips—Yes, Sir.

Juror—Did it fit?

Judge Phillips—No, Sir.

Juror—Has the lock been altered?

Judge Phillips—I do not know, of my own knowledge; I only know what I was told.

Juror—Has the key been tried in the lock of the prisoner's door?

Judge Phillips—No, sir.

The foreman expressed his opinion that the key might be the lawful property of the prisoner, used for opening and fastening his own door.

Another Juror remarked that any man might have such a key. He possibly had two or three such keys himself.

The Jury retired shortly after 5 o'clock. After waiting till nearly 7, the Judge left the Court room giving orders to be called if the Jury agreed upon a verdict before 9 o'clock, otherwise they were to be locked up all night. At 9 o'clock they had not agreed, and they accordingly remain in the room assigned to them until this morning. *It is not expected that they will agree.* There was great excitement manifested among the crowd that congregated last night about the doors of the Court, and who were locked out of the building by the officers in attendance. The phrases most indulged in had particular reference to the code of Judge Lynch, no doubt whatever being expressed of the guilt of the prisoner, but great fear that he would escape, in some measure, from the meshes of the law.

Police Intelligence.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.—The silk store of Curtis & Co., Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, was broken into by burglars last Saturday night, and $8,000 worth of goods stolen. Information was sent by telegraph to Police-Superintendent Tallmadge that one of the parties suspected of having been concerned in the burglary had fled to this City. Officer [illegible], of the Sixteenth Ward, arrested the man yesterday. His name is John Miller, alias Jones, alias [illegible], alias Morris, and he is reported to have served a term in State Prison. He was taken yesterday to Philadelphia for trial.

CHARGE OF STEALING WHEAT.—Two men giving their names as Andrew Patterson and Henry Martin were arrested on Monday night while in the act of removing a quantity of wheat from a sloop into a lighter. They stated that they purchased the wheat of Benjamin Barber, the captain of the sloop. When arrested the men had $250 worth of wheat in their possession. Two Seventh Ward officers, who made the arrest, took possession of the wheat, and took the men to the Station-house. They have been held to await examination.

THE CASE OF MICHAEL HICKEY.—The examination by Coroner Connery in the case of Michael Hickey, the Custom-House porter who was fatally stabbed at a political meeting in the First-avenue on the 2d inst., was brought to a close yesterday. The Jury returned a verdict declaring that the deceased "came to his death by a stab received at the hands of some person positively unknown to them." They recommended that the Coroner hold Patrick McKeown, Patrick Mulligan and two sons of Bernard Reilly upon suspicion of being implicated in the homicide. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the parties mentioned, and the same placed in the hands of proper officers.

TIRED OF LIFE.—A poor man named Edward Fitzgibbons applied on Monday night at the Ninth Ward Station-house for lodging, and a sleeping place was furnished him in the Station-house. During the night he attempted to take his life by cutting his throat with a razor. When discovered he was nearly senseless from loss of blood. A physician was called, who sewed up the wound. The man said he was driven to the act on account of his extreme poverty and because he could not obtain employment. He is a native of Ireland where he has a family living.

A HOTEL THIEF.—Yesterday afternoon a genteelly dressed young man, giving his name as Wm. Oliver, was nabbed in the act of rifling the rooms of boarders at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-street. About $50 worth of miscellaneous articles, which he had stolen, was found in his possession. He got into the rooms by false keys, a bunch of which he had with him. Justice Connolly, before whom he was taken, ordered him to be locked up in the Tombs.

STEALING GOLD COIN.—Lewis [illegible], a young man, was arrested yesterday at No. [illegible] East Twenty-eighth-street. He was discovered coming out of one of the rooms, and $44 in gold coin which he had stolen from the room was found on him. He was taken before Justice Flandreau and locked up for examination.

CORONERS INQUESTS.—Coroner PERRY held two inquests yesterday, one upon the body of George White, a boy who fell from the window of a school-house in Eighth-Avenue, whose parents resided at No. 354 Ninth-Avenue, and the other upon Margaret Fusser, a child aged three years residing with its parents at No. 93 Oliver-street, which got accidentally scalded. A verdict of accidental death was given in both cases.

RELIEF FUND—NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The following contributions were handed in to the *Central America* Relief Fund Committee yesterday:

Tucker, Cooper & Co	[illegible]
J. Foulkes' Sons	[illegible]
L. & J. [illegible]	[illegible]
Jones, Wallis & Co., (second contribution)	[illegible]
T. O. R. Coddington & Co	[illegible]
Wellington & Abbott	[illegible]
J. R. Jaffray & Son	[illegible]
Halsted, Haines & Co	[illegible]
F. Cottenet & Alberton	[illegible]
E. A. Robb	[illegible]
Cash, S & R	[illegible]
Geo. Opdyke & Co	[illegible]
F. Constancy & Co	[illegible]
Dutilh & Co	[illegible]
Cary & Co., (No. 90 Pine-street)	[illegible]
Capt. A. B. Palmer	[illegible]
Mrs. John Griswold	[illegible]
Allen, McLean & Bulkly	[illegible]
C. P. Dannbassan	[illegible]
Marsh, Bros. & Co	[illegible]
Capt. Graham, U. S. N	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
John Haggerty	[illegible]
Haggerty & Co	[illegible]
Johnston & Lowden	[illegible]
Lieut. M. Noyes, (Providence, R. I.)	[illegible]
Boarders of Stevens' Hotel, No. 25 Broadway, including $100 from John G. Dale, Esq., Agent of Liverpool, Philadelphia, and New-York Steamship Company	[illegible]
Arnold, Constable & Co	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
K. B. & Co	[illegible]
C. & N. J. Smith	[illegible]
Cash for relief of passengers and crew	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
J. C. Mayer	[illegible]
Phillips, Dalton & Co	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
J. H. & Co	[illegible]
S. Knowlton & Dudley	[illegible]
F. L. Kneeland	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Frothingham & Bayles	[illegible]
Fogg & Brothers	[illegible]
Gordon, Talbot & Co	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Amount previously collected	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Mr. ADOLF FREDERICK, another of the rescued passengers of the *Central America*, arrived here from Savannah yesterday, per the steamer *Augusta*. He was picked up by the brig *Eliza*, and transferred to the bark *Saxony*, and carried into Savannah.

Letter from Ex-President Tyler on Gen. Pillow's Address.

From the Richmond South.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Owing to my absence from home, it is only this morning that I have been informed of your call upon me through your paper of the 16th inst. to furnish an explanation to the public of the extraordinary statement to be found in Gen. PILLOW's late letter, which he bases on the authority of Mr. TAZE, that, during the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, and to secure its consummation, *I had used $500,000 out of the secret service fund in purchase of the political press of the State of Maine.* The letter is not before me, but I quote the substance of the statement. I confess that the utter absurdity of the statement had consigned it to the same place with the many similar ascriptions and absurdities which have from time to time been alleged against me and my Administration, and which I have regarded as wholly unworthy of notice. I am only surprised that one so enlightened as Gen. PILLOW is esteemed to be, should have regarded so ridiculous a statement as worthy of repetition. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE SECRET SERVICE FUND IN PURCHASE OF THE PRESS OF THE STATE OF MAINE! If Gen. PILLOW had taken the precaution to have looked into the acts of Congress making appropriation to the contingent fund for diplomatic intercourse, commonly known as the secret service fund, he would have seen that the largest amount appropriated any one year, during the time of my official residence in Washington, did not exceed $30,000, and that, inasmuch as the negotiation referred to occurred in 1842, there had at the time been but a single appropriation made to that fund, and that of the session of 1841–2, I think it would have puzzled COCKER to have obtained $500,000 out of $30,000.

I will take occasion to add that the fund, although called secret, is as public in most of its outlays as any other fund belonging to the Government. It is applicable to the many items growing out of the necessities of foreign missions and the consular establishment of the United States, which no specific appropriation could well cover. They are contingent, the very term implying their uncertainty. The expenditures for those contingencies enter into the general accounts of the Government, and are annually published, and absorb a large portion of the fund. It often happens that not a dollar is withdrawn from the fund for any confidential object of the Government. Such confidential objects sometimes intervene in our intercourse with foreign countries, and sometimes have their origin within our own limits—contingencies which it may be imprudent at the time to disclose, but which are intimately connected with the preservation of peace and quietude. Some such contingencies occurred during my official residence in Washington; and I have only to add, that when I left that city I directed the agent of the fund to file away in a drawer of the State Department the vouchers for all the expenditures made under my orders out of that fund; and the day has nearly come when I shall be perfectly willing to have that drawer laid open to the inspection of any one who possesses any curiosity to look into it. Certainly, he would find no item for the purchase of the newspapers of the State of Maine, or of any other State—and, with a proper explanation of the objects of the expenditure, but little or nothing to disapprove of.

Be pleased to give these brief explanations to the respect which I have for you personally, and believe me to be,

Truly and faithfully yours, &c., JOHN TYLER.

To Mr. PRYOR.

THE RHINE.

A Summer Tour Down the Rhine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

On the Rhine, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1857.

More and more has it become the fashion during the reign of the canicule to forsake the asphaltum of our Boulevards for the shady retreats of Germany, its picturesque views, its thermal waters and its *rouge-et-noir*. Some have gone to Ems, some to Hombourg, more to Wiesbaden, and still more to Baden Baden. When one's *friends* have all left, Paris is sombre and tiresome; why not follow after? Besides, the air of the great city is none too fresh, and the mountain air of Germany will do one good. So we abandon Paris and its news and gossip for a fortnight, and hurry off to the springs, to get a little fresh air, and to see what all the world is doing.

We set out towards Belgium, and after stopping two days in the beautiful but dead city of Brussels, and after giving a four hours' detailed study to the battle-field of Waterloo, hurry on directly to the Rhine. Cologne! *Salve, nobilis Romanorum colonia!* But here "distance lends enchantment to the view." To you the quotation will ring [illegible], to me it is only absurd, for I found little either Roman or noble in the ancient colony. And yet the Cologne of to-day looks as if it had been the Cologne of last century, or of the fifteenth century, or even of the tenth century. It has its grand cathedral, and its forty-two "original Jeans" in the manufacture and sale of genuine Jean Marie Farina's *Eau de Cologne*; but if it were not for its cathedral and its noble river, which have fine looks on the traveler's view, its dirty and narrow and tortuous streets, its low and unhealthy houses, would soon sink its reputation as the "Pearl of the Prussian Diadem."

Cologne has several fine hotels, which one approaches through streets suggestive of anything but [illegible] kitchens and modern comforts. It was here that we first tasted the celebrated sparkling Moselle wine, and that other popular Rhine wine called *Liebfrauenmilch*, a singular perversion of vinous nomenclature, which one member of our party persisted in translating literally, to the consternation of other members of the party. It was at Cologne also that we were first impressed with the grandeur of the movements for the universal equalization of moneys, for it is here that the traveler falls into that jargon of thalers, florins, groschen, silver groschen, kreutzers, &c., which makes of Germany a monetary Babel for the uninitiated foreigner. But we forgive Cologne all its disagreeable souvenirs in view of its having presented to us from its hotel windows our first view of the beautiful river which we expected soon to furnish us so many emotions.

Boats leave almost from our hotel door at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, for Mayence, the upper terminus of the picturesque scenery of the Rhine. But the fine scenery does not commence below, but at a distance of three hours' steaming above Cologne; so as certain members of our party were sleeping off the effects of the *Liebfrauenmilch* in the morning and arose late, we took the train at 8 o'clock, which catches the 7 o'clock Cologne boat at Rolandseck at 10, and here commences that portion of the Rhine so well denominated "the paradise of Germany." The deck of the little steamer was crowded with passengers, perhaps 150 in all, in which the English element largely predominated. Every one is at his post, lorgnette and map in hand, for the grand spectacle which is about to commence. The curtain of the horizon mounts into the frieze of the heavens, and the unrolling of the charming panorama begins.

The Rhine! Here is a river that pays! How it has been exploited since the days of Louis XIV. and Boileau! Its borders are covered with great hotels built by the Swiss and Germans, where the taxes on the tourist are more rude than were those of the ancient burgraves. They do not sell you only their Rhine wines, and their eggs and milk, and their more or less veracious objects of curiosity at a ruinous price in an incomprehensible legal tender; they sell you as well, in one form or another, their picturesque views, their mountain aspects and glimpses of their meandering stream. One involuntarily runs his eye over every bill presented to see if he is not charged with a superb sunset or an enchanting moonlight view,—so depraved have the landlords grown in their essays on the tourists' enthusiasm. But have we not our own Niagara Falls, and Lake George, and Mammoth Cave, where the science of robbing has reached its maximum of perfection?

After all, one can scarcely pay too dear for a view of this magnificent river. At Rolandseck commences the drama of a hundred towers, which has made the Rhine so famous. We here see on the right the ruins of the Castle of Godesberg, and on the left that of Drachenfels, and we strain our eyes with the natural curiosity inspired by a lifetime of imagination at length realized. Were our own preconceptions responded to? Doubly, trebly. We have seen many rivers in the two Hemispheres that drew largely upon our admiration, but they subside into *third-rate beside* this one. The marvels of art and of nature are accumulated in such profusion and with such an intelligent association, the *souvenirs* of poetry are so happily blended with those of nature, that one can scarcely resist the conviction that it was studied as a whole, and that the great GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS left this as his legacy to after ages.

The most striking scenery, in ascending the river, commences at Coblentz. Opposite this ancient Roman city the remarkable fortification of Ehrenbreitstein climbs in fantastic forms up the hill side and frowningly seats itself on the crest. This fortification, impregnable as it looks, was taken by the French in 1799, destroyed by NAPOLEON later on, and rebuilt after his fall. France was compelled by the other European powers in the Congress which reinstated the Bourbons on the throne, to give fifteen millions of francs as a contribution to its reconstruction. At Coblentz the blue Moselle mingles its limpid waters with the darker waters of the Rhine, passing under a bridge of ancient and curious structure. In this old Roman town yet stands the church of St. Castor, built in 836, and in which the grandsons of CHARLEMAGNE met to divide amongst themselves his mighty empire into Germany, France and Italy.

Above Coblentz, the surprises of the Rhine crowd upon the view in quick and uninterrupted succession, and one is glad that the prow of his boat is up stream, for those we meet going down rush along so rapidly that they can have no more than a glance at the beauties through which they are flying. The first castle on the right, lodged in the elevated sides of the cliff, is Stolzenfels, a fine castle of the middle ages. But it has been restored by the King of Prussia, and fitted up for a Summer residence; and it was here that the King received and entertained sumptuously, in 1845, the Queen of England. Notwithstanding its [illegible] architecture, it looks too new for the savage and rugged nature that surrounds it.

On the opposite bank we see the village of Niederlahnstein, and overhanging it on the rocks above, the ruins of the castle of Lahneck. This castle was occupied in the Fourteenth Century by twelve Templars of the Temple, who retired here after the dissolution of their order by the Pope, CLEMENT V., and PHILIPPE LE BEL. They were summoned to surrender, and refused. For several days they were besieged, and resisted valiantly the formidable assaults that were directed against their stronghold. At last a night attack, skillfully directed against several points of the castle, succeeded; eleven of the Templars were killed in defending themselves; one alone remained in the tower. The chief of the besiegers offered him his life if he would surrender, but for answer he threw himself head-foremost into the midst of his enemies below, where he met the death he sought.

Near Lahneck is the old village of Oberlahnstein, which presents with its antique towers an original aspect, and here in 1400 the electors, after waiting for ten days the arrival of the Emperor WENCESLAS the Lazy, deposed him and declared vacant the Imperial throne. They then passed the Rhine and reuniting at Kœnigsstuhl, proclaimed King of the Romains the Count PALATINE ROBERT. At this latter place there is seen a species of open temple, in which the electors convened, according to the habit of the old Germans, to deliberate on the gravest affairs of State. There are seven seats for the seven electors and one for the Emperor.

Here we come in view of the castle of Marksburg, certainly the highest and one of the most striking of the old castles of the Rhine. It is the only one of the ancient structures which has escaped bombardment, and is yet in a good state of preservation. Perched upon a high and formidable rock, one must look up into the very skies to see it, and it is scarcely a wonder that it has rested secure from the attacks of enemies. We are now in the Duchy of Nassau, and the proud old castle of Marksburg is used by the Grand Duke as a garrison for military invalids. Its subterranean structure still shows the terrible character of the dungeons and pits into which prisoners were consigned in the middle ages. It has its torture chamber, a room hewn out of the solid rock, and its dog-pit, a hole far below, into which prisoners were let down by a windlass through a sort of chimney.

Here the river makes an abrupt turn and discovers the antique village of Boppart, having now a population of about 4,000. It is a gloomy but interesting place of Roman origin, having been one of the fifty castles of Drusus on the Rhine, and the rendezvous of the Roman legions. The Frankish kings here had a palace and chapel, the ruins of which are yet standing. Near this town there is a deep ravine which, in the middle ages, enjoyed a sinister reputation as the resort of dangerous bandits.

Beyond Boppart the river opens into an incomparably lovely landscape; on the right forests climbing up the mountains and crowning their hights in waving green; on the left other mountains carpeted with vineyards—savage and civilized nature caressed by the Rhine with the same love. On the twin peaks of a lofty rock we see the two celebrated ruins called by the German legend *die Brüder*, (the Brothers,) two old castles named separately Sternberg and Liebenstein. To these ruins is attached a lugubrious legend. Two brothers, possessors of two burgs, who had become by their avarice and their violence the terror of the country, both fell in love with the daughter of a Count of the neighborhood, and to decide to which one she should belong, resorted to a trial at arms. Both perished in the combat. Sometimes at midnight the shock of their arms is still heard on the rock and the sparks from their swords are seen. Another tradition has it that during the fight the young girl appeared to the combatants in the costume of a nun, and that she reconciled the brothers and then retired to a convent. But the desolate aspect of the two castles accords much better with the first tradition.

Next we encounter the two castles called the Mouse and the Cat—two majestic ruins which domineer the Rhine and the villages situated at their base. The *Souris* is situated on a volcanic rock with which its walls agree in color. The tower of the castle, it is said, is placed over a well, which descends to the level of the Rhine, with which it has communication. This hole served as an *oubliette* to the seigneurs of the castle, who caused their enemies to be pitched into it. Below the castle in the village there was a monastery which possessed a bell in silver. This bell, usually silent, was never put in motion but to ring the death-knell of the lords of the castle. One day one of these seigneurs, a Falkenstein, conceived the idea that this bell might be put to a better use, and he demanded it of the prior with the intention of converting it into round thalers. The prior refused. FALKENSTEIN, irritated, sent for the prior, but he still resisted. "You intend to cling to your bell!" cried FALKENSTEIN in a rage; "very well, you shall keep it!" And he had the bell attached to the neck of the prior and precipitated them both into the well. The crime committed and reason returned, the murderer trembled; fever seized him, and on his bed of suffering, he heard in the depths of the well a clear sound which grew louder and louder; it was the silver bell which was ringing for the death of the seigneur of the castle. He died in the night.

As for the common name of this Castle, the Mouse, it was given to it by its masters of various periods by pure fantasy, in opposition to another Castle a little higher up which they called the Cat. They said that the Mouse should eat the Cat. But this prediction was never verified. The two Castles are equally dilapidated, and it was not the Mouse, but the Emperor NAPOLEON, who ate the Cat, for this latter fortress was ruined by his orders in 1806.

We now arrive at the ancient and celebrated town of Saint Goar, celebrated for its spiritual relics and the pilgrimages of which these were the object. It is at St. Goar that we see the most extensive ruin of the Rhine, that of the Castle of Rheinfels. This immense stronghold was built in 1845 by a Count of Katzenellnbogen to levy duties on the passing merchandise, and this made it the object of many sieges on the part of those who resisted this injustice. At last it fell with most of the other robber-dens of the Rhine, and is now a vast picture of desolation.

We now arrive at the majestic rock of Lurley, where the river closes in and rushes between two wild and savage banks of rock, which gives it at once a sombre and a startling aspect. It is at this point that is heard the celebrated echo, and it is here that the little steamers fire off a cannon to gratify the passengers with a *souvenir* of this echo. I feel constrained to record, however, that I have heard much better echoes in American valleys, and that the echo of the rock of Lurley does not come up to its reputation. The rock itself, however, is worth all its reputation. We must pass over the interesting legend connected with this rock, the story of the lovely fairy and the young Count HERMANN, to mention only that the Duke of NASSAU has conceived the unhappy idea of placing upon this rock a statue of the fairy, as if the vaporous form of a fay chiseled in solid stone, could add to the imagination, or could embellish such a rock as that of Lurley.

We arrive now at Oberwesel, one of the finest views on the Rhine, and then at Schonberg, the scene of the legend of the Seven Sisters. These rocks, says the legend, were formerly seven sisters, with hearts of marble—note that it is a man who wrote the legend; they repulsed all declarations of love, and all demands of marriage, with such pertinacity, that the old Rhine, scandalized by so much virtue, changed them into rocks. I fear that the legend has calumniated the seven sisters as well as the Rhine.

Then we pass Caub, a pretty village, with the ruins of the castle of Gutenfels overtowering it. In the middle of the river is an old castle, called the Pfalz, built by the Emperor LEWIS, of Bavaria. Under it, and under the bed of the river, are prison vaults, and a deep well, formerly used as an *oubliette*. It was here that BLUCHER passed with his Prussians, when marching to the Waterloo campaign.

Here is Bacharach, where, when the water is low, a rock is seen, called the Altar of Bacchus, because when the water is low the vintage is expected to be good. This god ought to have been adored on the Rhine, for now we are coming to Johannisberg, the renowned Johannisberg! Castles and ruins here grow numerous. One of these, called the Rheinstein, built thirty years ago, is a Summer residence for the Prince of Prussia, is one of the most striking castles of the Rhine, from its remarkable position on a projecting and dangerous-looking cliff. On the opposite side, a little lower down, are the estates of Prince METTERNICH, and the seat of the celebrated Johannisberg vines. They grow on a space of only sixty-three acres, and to the limited quantity of the wine produced is mostly to be attributed the great cost of this prince of wines.

The Rhine now opens out into cultivated plains, one breathes easier as he looks back at the dark and frowning gorge from which he has issued, we land at Biberich, and take the first train to Wiesbaden.

MALAKOFF.

Financial Revulsion—Railway Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present financial revulsion which is upon us can be traced directly to the culpable negligence, dishonesty and fraud of the railway management of the country. There has been invested in the construction of railways in the United States not far from $800,000,000. This vast sum *is represented by bonds, stocks and other railway* securities, the mass of which are entirely without value for present business purposes. The result, for the present, is the same as if this amount of exchangeable values had been stricken from existence, *or destroyed by fire, by shipwreck, or by* earthquake. The effect upon the business community of the loss of $20,000,000 by fire in 1835, and of $5,000,000 in 1842, and of $2,000,000 by the *Central America* a few days since, is well known. The losses in these cases were instantaneous and more palpable, but not more effectual for business purposes for the time being than the present loss *by the depreciation of railway securities*. The amount of exchangeable values represented by these bonds, stocks, and other securities has been suddenly rendered comparatively worthless, and been taken from the market. Those who held them relying upon them to meet their engagements, have been stricken powerless and rendered unable to fulfill their obligations. It needs no arithmetic, and little sagacity to tell the effect, financially, of the sudden withdrawal of such an amount of exchangeable values from active business operations. But who can tell the amount of suffering, who can compute the amount of wide-spread misery, entailed upon thousands and thousands of the innocent and unoffending, by the culpable negligence and fraud of railway managers? That this financial revulsion is owing mainly to the sudden depreciation of railway securities, there can be no doubt. Lands have not depreciated. The Banks which have not touched railway securities, and whose customers have kept clear of them, are sound and safe. Crops are abundant, and the commercial interest of the country rests upon substantial values.

Restore railway securities, restore the losses sustained by them, and restore confidence in them, a universal smile would spread over the land, money would be abundant, and business would resume its course as before.

Much time need not be spent in proving that the depreciation of railway securities has been, in the main, caused by incompetency, culpable negligence, dishonesty and fraud. It would be easy to go into particulars and show in what these consist. But the public are now tolerably enlightened, and tolerably satisfied on all these points. The question now is, the *remedy for the past and security for the future.*

A wise and economical management will do something towards effecting these objects. Most of the railways can, by economical and efficient management, be resuscitated, and will, undoubtedly, pay fair dividends. But all this loss and suffering should not be without an example. Railway Presidents, Directors, Superintendents, and other officers, should be taught a lesson which will not be soon forgotten. They should be made to pay for their culpable negligence and fraud. Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers and Directors, are not the Corporation. They are merely the agents of the Corporation, and like all other agents, are liable to the Stockholders, for culpable negligence is fraud. They are intrusted with the property of the Stockholders, and are bound to use due diligence and good faith. Every office has its corresponding duties. The Presidents has his duties, and the Directors have their duties, and they are bound to perform them diligently, and faithfully, and for the benefit of the Stockholders. If they do not, they are liable to the Stockholders for the loss and damage caused by their culpable negligence and dishonesty.

The President cannot pocket his salary of five, ten or twenty thousand dollars, turn his back upon the Company, leave the business to underlings, sign a fraudulent report, and when the crash comes, turn to the Stockholders, and coolly say it is not his fault. The Stockholders can reply "Here has been scandalous mismanagement and peculation. It was your duty to have *prevented this, or informed us of it. What* have you been doing all this time? Where is the property we intrusted to your care and management? Here is your fraudulent report, by which we have been misled and deceived to our detriment. Make your words good to us. Our property has been destroyed under your charge and management. We hold you, our agent, answerable to us for your culpable neglect, fraud and dishonesty." Whether stockholders in railways will so talk to their officers or not, remains to be seen. But it is certain they ought so to talk, and to act as they talk. Nothing is better settled than that the officers of incorporated companies are liable to the stockholders for malfeasance, culpable negligence, dishonesty or fraud. No one doubts the liability of KYLE or SCHUYLER to the stockholders. This was only one species of dishonesty. What difference does it make to the stockholder whether he loses his money by theft or by culpable negligence? The law affords a remedy for one wrong as well as the other. The stockholders of every Company ought to unite in instituting legal proceedings against all the officers who have so shamefully abused their confidence. There should be a judicial exposure of the doings of Presidents and Directors of railways, of their culpable negligence, of their frauds, of their fraudulent reports, of their shameless financiering, of their exorbitant commissions, of their "cooking accounts," and of their stock gambling; and they should be held answerable to the stockholders for the wrong they have done, and be made to disgorge their ill-gotten gains.

PALUS.

Management of Railroads—Necessity of Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very glad to see your article in Saturday's paper upon railway management, and I quite agree with you in the opinion that the time has now come for a thorough reformation. Let the stockholders look to their interests more closely, and insist upon a wise and economic administration of these great works, and we shall soon see far different results. The late reports of many of the large roads conclusively show that, with proper management, they can be made to pay fair dividends on the stock; and if, with the light of our present experience, the most of our roads should not be productive of good returns to their owners, the stockholders will have nobody to blame but themselves.

Mr. MORAN, of the New-York and Erie, has recently and very properly declared that no important move, involving expense and increasing debt, should be made without the sanction of the stockholders. Let this example be followed by other administrations, for it is an important step in the right direction.

It should now be the aim of every Company either to pay or fund its floating debt at the earliest possible moment. These debts—the curse of railway interests—are the source of most of the difficulties under which many of the Companies are now laboring; and the privilege of contracting them without limit, hitherto enjoyed by the managers, has, doubtless, been the cause of immense loss. If the present floating debts should not be tolerated longer than is absolutely necessary, so the making of new ones should be forbidden; and we should set our faces against the guaranteeing of bonds, and, in short, against the slightest departure from the regular and legitimate business of railways. Perhaps the surest way to secure this desirable object, would be to bring the subject before the Legislatures at their next sessions. It was found necessary to do so in England, and it will not be denied, I think, that the necessity exists here.

Energetic action on the part of stockholders would soon raise Railway affairs from their present depressed condition, and place that great property among the most valuable in point of productiveness. It has become the fashion lately to decry it as absolutely worthless; and so it will be in reality, if the present course is continued. I have studied the matter pretty closely of late, and *I have come to the conclusion that, once the* embarrassed companies are relieved, and their floating debts funded, nothing but good management will be wanting to render the most of our Railways profitable concerns. The reports of the New-Haven and Hartford Railway are proof positive of what can be done by good, honest men, who act with a single eye to the interests of the stockholders. *What is there to hinder the application of the same* wise system to the affairs of all other roads? Nothing but the apathy of stockholders, who too frequently allow dishonest men to get possession of their property, and mismanage it for selfish and corrupt ends.

The public is now fully alive to the necessity of a radical change, and it may be that the existing difficulties of some of the large Companies will prove the means of placing their property on a permanently good footing. The services of able and honest men can be obtained everywhere, and I see no good reason why they should not be employed.

There is no cause for discouragement. Let all croakers croak to their hearts' content; the Railway property, if its owners are firm and wise, will rise from its ashes, and take its place among the most favored interests of the land.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Chicago and the New-York Canals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Press* of Sept. 2 says: "The Erie Canal is now almost ridiculously inadequate to meet the demands upon it, with all the aid afforded by two parallel lines of railroad." In another issue it says: "The Erie Canal, inadequate as it has now become to meet the growing wants of the West;" and again, "Chicago is the natural centre of the commerce of the Northwest, which ships nearly all the breadstuffs sent to Europe," conveying the idea that the Erie Canal has not sufficient capacity for the breadstuffs shipped from Chicago.

According to the annual statement from the *Press*, the yearly shipments from Chicago of all kinds of breadstuffs have been less than 25,000,000 bushels, and therefore less than three-fourths of one million tons.

The capacity of the New-York Canals is about ten times as much as the above, as will appear from the following:

By the certified registry kept at the Canal Department of New-York, there was registered for service on the 10th of April, 1857, 5,801 boats of from 50 to 240 tons burden each, and they make trips from Buffalo to Albany (363 miles) and back in three weeks, and some of them take 5,000 bushels; but a safe calculation, I think, will allow 4,000 bushels for each, and eight trips for the season, which shows a capacity for down freight only of over 5,000,000 tons and over 185,000,000 bushels.

According to the Canal Reports for 1853, over 1,200,000 tons arrived at tidewater through the Erie Canal from the West and Canada for the season of 1853, whereas the whole shipments of breadstuffs from Chicago for 1855 and 1856, combined, was less than the 1,200,000 tons.

I suppose the editor of the *Press* had no realizing sense of the fact that shipments of grain by their railroads are made out or figured and freight paid by hundred pounds, and on the New-York Canals the figuring is done by the thousand pounds, or ton, and tolls paid accordingly.

It will be seen that the statements of the *Press* relating to New-York, and to "Buffalo Banks and produce dealers," must be taken with very large allowances.

I hope the cities of New-York, Oswego, and Buffalo, and every citizen of the State will see the importance of their canals, and the necessity of keeping them in order, to preserve the State from decay, like old Virginia.

Freights are now, on Corn, from Buffalo to Albany, 8 to 9 cents; on Wheat, 11 to 12 cents. *From Buffalo to New-York, on Corn, 11 to 12* cents; on Wheat, 13 to 15 cents.

Many boats are now idle, and waiting for freights at these low prices.

JUNIOR.

Saving Life at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I see in your paper of Saturday an article on life-preservers. Life-preservers are a very good thing in their way, as was shown on the occasion of the *Central America*, but the kind of life-preservers that ships ought to be supplied with, aside from the boats, which are so apt to get stove, and which are often shrunk and leaky, are rafts. The materials for rafts could be prepared and kept ready on board all ships, particularly steamers that carry but little sail, and are not encumbered by spare spars. A premium of the tallest kind should be offered for the best contrivance of the above kind, for a raft that would occupy the least possible space when in pieces, and which would answer the best possible purpose when put together. For a raft upon which every passenger in the ship could work in putting it together, and upon which they could all float when it was launched. Then let the ship go down under them. The passengers and provisions are lashed securely to the raft. The raft will come to the surface and there they all are capable of drifting about for days and days on the ocean. But this is supposing an extreme case. The raft could be gotten overboard in sections and lashed or shackled together. Wonders might be accomplished in this way.

Do not let anybody say there is no room on the deck of ships for works of this kind. There is room enough for sectional rafts, and the union could be formed after they were in the water. All ships should be required to carry sheet iron breakers of bread and of water, with lanyards ready to them to be lashed in a jiffy to the raft or put in a boat. There should even be inspectors, at least of packet ships, to visit and report upon all preparations for fire and wreck before the ship got her clearance. In the calm and quiet of shore should every possible precaution be taken for the dangers of the sea.

In lashing themselves fast to a raft that is on the deck of a ship, they should occupy the edges of it, as the raft might capsize in going down.

E. W. C.

Predicted Fall of Napoleon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the autograph of a Wesleyan Minister, just turned in Canada, we notice the following calculation, which is very curious. It was communicated by a Frenchman to an English friend: Fall of ROBESPIERRE in the year 1794. Repeat 1794 in single figures and add the whole, and you have the fall of NAPOLEON I., 1815. Repeat as before, and you have the fall of CHARLES X., 1830. Repeat, and you have the fall of the Duke of ORLEANS, 1842. Repeat, and you have the date of the present year, 1857, as that in which LOUIS NAPOLEON will fall. Thus:

1794	1815	1830	1842
1	1	1	1
7	8	8	8
9	1	3	4
4	5	0	2
1815	1830	1842	1857

Yours, &c.

Political Folly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At our last election, a very decided majority of the electors preferred a substitute for Mr. WOOD, in the Mayoralty. But they frittered away their strength upon four or five candidates, and Mr. WOOD was reelected.

The same preference now exists; are we to have the old folly repeated?

Your paper reports that some fifty men have made nominations for the various City officers, including the Mayoralty. Are they secretly in Mr. WOOD's influence? Do they seek to kill off a possible opponent of Mr. WOOD, by premature nomination? Or have they some particular axe to grind, and do they seek to forestall legitimate action? Or are they well-intentioned meddlers?

I have nothing to say against the fifty or their nominees; but I wish to express the hope that the movement will be disregarded, and that the bad example will find no imitators.

A joint ticket of Republicans and Americans cannot be successfully inaugurated in such a manner. Let us

WAIT FOR THE WAGON.

GALLANT ACTION BEFORE DELHI.—"I must tell you of a noble action of HILLS, of the Artillery. He was in my term at Addiscombe, and one of my greatest friends. Three days ago he was on picket with his two-horse artillery guns, when the alarm was sounded, and an order sent him to advance, given under the impression that the enemy were at some distance. He was supported by a body of carbineers, eighty, I believe, in number. He advanced about 100 yards, while his guns were being limbered up to follow, and suddenly came on about 120 of the enemy's cavalry close on him. Disgraceful to say, the carbineers turned and bolted. His guns being limbered up, he could do nothing; but, rather than fly, he charged them by himself. He fired four barrels of his revolver, and killed two men, throwing the empty pistol in the face of another and knocking him off his horse. Two horsemen then charged full tilt at him, and rolled him and his horse over. He got up with no weapons; and, seeing a man on foot coming at him to cut him down, rushed at him, got inside his sword, and hit him full in the face with his fist. At that moment he was cut down from behind; and a second blow would have done for him, had not TOMBS, his captain, the finest fellow in the service, (who had been in his tent when the row began,) arrived at the critical moment and shot his assailant. HILLS was able to walk home, though his wound was severe; and on the road TOMBS saved his life once more, by sticking another man who attacked him."—*Letter of an Engineer.*

SLIGHTLY AWKWARD.—Everyone, of course, remembers that Lord RAGLAN, according to the *Times* and its correspondent, was "never to be seen." We will give a little anecdote upon this point, vouching for its authencity. An officer of rank was one day conversing near the hospital with a brother officer, with whom Mr. RUSSELL had most intimate relations, and from whom it was generally believed in camp he received certain "inspirations." Well, this officer, whom we will call B, complained to A that he (B) never saw Lord RAGLAN. "If he would only show his face here occasionally, and not stick in his hut. It's really disgraceful; I've been here three months, and have never seen him," remarked B. "Well, that's very odd," said A, "I have very often. By the way, who is that old fellow coming up there?" pointing to a man shabbily dressed coming up the hill. "I don't know," said B, "he is always here poking in about the hospitals. I have a d—d good mind to ask him who he is." "My dear fellow," said A, "don't, for that is—Lord RAGLAN!"—*London Press.*

MR. MACAULAY'S ANTECEDENTS.—He was "lucky" in having a father before him who had access to all the high Whig circles. Old ZACHARY was not a bad progenitor for an ambitious young orator. Many of the interesting social anecdotes which flow so rapidly from MR. MACAULAY'S lips testify the fact of his early initiation into political circles. WILBERFORCE, in his diary, speaks of young MACAULAY and his father, and young TOM's old competitor, the present distinguished Greek scholar, Professor MALDEN. Earl GREY (then Viscount HOWICK) was one of the first who praised in high circles the eloquence of the young member of the Cambridge Union. *Knight's Magazine* introduced the charming essayist to the *Edinburgh Review*. The dissertation on MILTON carried his name far and wide; and Lord LANSDOWNE gave him a borough at the exact time most suitable to the display of his powers.—*London Press.*

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.—The Australian steamers have all been unfortunate this year, and have been badly beaten by the clippers. The Cape and Calcutta line, started last year, with a mail subsidy of £40,000, has also been abandoned; the ships were good ones, with moderate power, and were well managed, but could not make passages equal to the clipper Indiamen. In fact, the use of small auxiliary steam power for long voyages has certainly failed; instead of combining the advantages of a clipper ship with those of a steamer, these vessels do no good as neither, and seem to illustrate the old adage, "between two stools," &c. The enormous cost of coals in South America, India, Australia, &c., precludes the employment of full powered ships for ordinary traffic, and for some time at least, sailing ships will have nothing to fear in the India and Australian and Pacific trades from the present class of steamships.—*London Letter.*

A TRAGEDY AT JHANSI.—"It is all true about poor FRANK GORDON. He, ALICK SKENE, his wife, and a few peons, managed to get into a small round tower when the disturbance began; the children and all the rest were in other parts of the fort—altogether 60. GORDON had a regular battery *of guns, also revolvers; and he and SKENE picked off the rebels as fast as they could fire, Mrs.* SKENE loading for them. The peons say they never missed once, and before it was all over they killed 37, besides many wounded. The rebels, after butchering all in the fort, brought ladders against the tower, and commenced swarming up. FRANK GORDON was shot through the forehead and killed at once. SKENE then saw it was of no use going on any more; so he kissed his wife, shot her, and then himself."—*Letter from R. G.*

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—An elaborate view of the railway system in France has been published by *Galignani*, from which it appears that the gross receipts in 1856 were no less than £11,240,000, or about one-seventh of the whole imperial revenue. The value of the shares and bonds in circulation at the end of the year is stated at £160,000,000, and the amount of dividends paid in 1856 was £4,800,000, of which, either by direct or indirect taxation, £1,221,847 went to the State. And it is expected that a still greater amount of profit will accrue in future owing to the new law imposing a duty upon the transfer of shares.

A MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.—It may be interesting to our readers to know that Prince DEMIDOFF has purchased NAPOLEON'S villa in the Campagna. This Russian Crœsus is converting it into a Napoleonic museum. It will be splendid, with its halls of marble and fairy salons, in which all the deeds of the Emperor will be depicted on the walls *al fresco*. NAPOLEON himself, who planted the orange trees on the terrace of his country-house, was satisfied with having the salon decorated in the Egyptian style; indeed, the remembrance of Egypt seems to have been the dearest of all to him, for it was the most extraordinary—the romantic hero-epos of his hero-youth. At present, Prince DEMIDOFF has collected all imaginable relics which relate to NAPOLEON'S history, and will display them in the apartments at San Marino. Possibly, however, the Prince will not exhibit here a living relic of NAPOLEON which he once possessed, because he did not take proper care of it, so folks say—I mean his former wife, MATHILDE BONAPARTE, daughter of the ex-King JEROME, sole remaining relic of Westphalia. When the house has been properly arranged, the workmen told me the Prince intends to run a steamer weekly from Leghorn, at his own charges, to enable all the world to see the sight.

A GOOD HIT.—The Albany *Atlas*, noticing the new name of "Democratic Republican," given to the party in the State address, says:

"If these men have faith in nothing else, they have a saving hope in the efficacy of baptism. They take literally the advice given to a scamp, by a man he had swindled, but to whom he represented that he had been "born again," who told him "it would not hurt him to be born once or twice more." They are born again, and baptised over again, biennially. With their new name they claim a new existence; and they repudiate the past."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a story of a singular case of bigamy, desertion and [illegible]. A man, Charles Fox, an old resident in that city, [illegible] five years past, brought suit against a woman [illegible] on the side of Mt. Adams for detention of property—a house and lot—which he claimed to be his. Fox had a wife with him and two small children, all of whom were in Court; and it appeared, during the trial, that the woman, against whom he had brought suit, was also his wife, he having married her [illegible] in this State, in 18[illegible]—and having had children by her—one of whom, a daughter, is now the head of a family and the mother of two children.

A German, Francis Ehrler, left Cincinnati three years ago for Louisville, taking his wife with him, but forsook her shortly afterwards. She presently took up with another German, on the "[illegible] affinity" principle, and went back to Cincinnati with him. The husband returned to Cincinnati last week, went to his wife's house, found the new lover comfortably reclining on a settee, and instantly assaulted him with great violence with a slung-shot. The wife screamed, the police came, and the belligerent husband was locked up, and so the matter [illegible] ends.

A young lady named [illegible], residing in Charles City County, Va., playfully snapped a gun at her lover, named Thorp, on Wednesday last, supposing it to be empty. Unfortunately it happened to be loaded, and when the trigger was pulled it exploded, depositing its contents in the side of young Thorp's head, killing him instantly.

A microscope manufacturer in this State has invented an Orthoscopic eye-piece for microscopes, said by scientific men to be a great improvement. It is more perfectly achromatized than the old eye-piece, has a perfectly flat field, and is more luminous. It has been brought to the notice of the Boston Society of Natural History.

The stallion Ticonderoga, Black Hawk, which took the first prize at the recent United States Agricultural Fair, suddenly died last week, supposed to have been poisoned. The owner valued him at $10,000, and a few days ago declined an offer of [illegible].

On Monday [illegible] little son of Mrs. Eliza [illegible], of Ashland, N. Y., while playing about the grist-mill of Mr. Smalling, fell into the race, which was running with great rapidity. He was drawn in by it, and instantly crushed to death.

On the 23d inst. a man named John Hill was found dead on the Hudson River Railroad track at Poughkeepsie. There were large gash on his head, and suspicions of foul play are entertained.

Young married women have been arrested again in Boston for swindling by the mourning dodge. They were suddenly called to attend a funeral, and procured black materials from sympathizing people.

A regatta took place at Lowell on Wednesday. The wherry race was won by the [illegible]; the six-oar race by the *Lexington*; the barge race by the *Fly*.

A grand firemen's parade took place at Hartford on Thursday. Three thousand firemen were in procession, with 25 bands of music. The line was a mile and a half in length.

The salaries of civil officers of the Government in the Bengal Presidency, of India, including the income of the Governor-General, amounts, in round numbers to $6,250,000.

A valuable tract of green marl, similar to that of New-Jersey, has been discovered on the estates of Gen. Walter Smith, in Clark County, Miss.

The Indian Office has passed over to the Land Office all the data in its possession, in view to patents being issued to purchasers of Trust Lands in Kansas.

BANK DEFALCATION IN CANADA.—Mr. LUCAS, teller of the Gore Bank, London, (Can.,) has defaulted to the amount of some thousands of dollars, and has decamped. The London *Free Press* says:

"People were startled at this intelligence, for the absconding individual had ever been regarded as a man of estimable character, and [illegible] of the extravagant follies which have [illegible] led the [illegible] Garrys and Cummings of the world astray. He seemed, in fact, to be a very model of a bank clerk; quiet, precise, orderly, punctual, and the very last person in the world who would have been charged with embezzlement or misappropriation. That Mr. Lucas did not spend the amount which his accounts prove him to be deficient is, everyone knows, and we must look further afield for a reason. The fact is he has been drawn into speculations, and had lent the funds of the bank to 'shave' notes for other speculators, the proceeds of which were reinvested in real estate in Toronto, in Goderich and elsewhere. These deficiencies were covered from week to week by drafts at short dates, drawn on the very parties who were receiving the irregular accommodation at the hands of Lucas. These drafts were honored from time to time and passed muster, and it was not till default was made that the whole bubble burst. It then appeared that the funds had been irregularly abstracted by Lucas, paid over to a well-known speculating firm in town, whose intimate connection with the manager of the bank leave the conclusion irresistible that these irregularities were winked at, if not positively encouraged. The accounts were then kept straight from week to week upon fictitious paper, while the funds primarily intended for the use of the public, in the prosecution of their legitimate operations, were withdrawn, and handed over to the speculating partners of each of the bank officers at [illegible] in the operation. To what amount this has been the case we are not in a position to state, but if we say that it has reached $30,000, we believe that it will be within the mark."

COOL AS ICE—THE WAY THEY DO IT IN OSWEGO.—The Chicago *Tribune* says that the officers of one of its financial institutions had forwarded some produce, received by him as collateral, to an Oswego house to sell. The Oswego concern did not come up to time, and the Chicago financier proceeded to that city in person, to demand a response, either in the specie or coin. Entering the counting-room of the Oswegonian, the following colloquy ensued:

CHICAGO FINANCIER.—"Is Mr. H. at home?"

H.—"That is my name, Sir. Take a seat."

C. F.—"My name is Mr. ——, of Chicago, and I've come for the 15,000 bushels of wheat I sent you the other day."

H.—"Have not got it, Sir. It's been sold."

C. F.—"Very well, then I want the money for it."

H.—"I haven't got the money, Sir."

C. F.—"What has become of it, Sir?"

H.—"I've paid my debts with it."

C. F.—(In great indignation.)—"You are a scoundrel, Sir."

H.—(Refrigeratorily.)—"Very likely, and may be there's a pair of us. I'm sorry that my carriage is not here, as I should like to show you about the city."

There was too much ice in H.'s composition for C. F., and he incontinently "left."

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN GEORGIA.—A man by the name of Hennasy, residing about thirteen miles from Brunswick, had, with some of his associates, been charged with stealing his neighbors' stock, and had been notified by them to leave the settlement by Tuesday last. Hennasy not complying, several men *set out for his house, on that day, for the purpose of forcing him to leave*. As they approached the house on horseback, armed, the inmates fired on the party, killing a man by the name of Rouse, and wounding an old man by the name of Hinckley, and his son; also wounding the horse of another of the party, which falling, crushed the rider's leg. The fire from the house was returned, and Hennasy and his wife both killed. A child, which is supposed to have been in the mother's arms, is also badly wounded, and it was thought would die. In the affray eight persons were shot, three of whom were killed. Another of the wounded men, it is thought will not recover.—*Savannah News, Sept. 21.*

☞ The New-York papers are publishing, as far as possible, the names of the passengers known to be on board of the *Central America* who were not saved. We find no names from this State, thus far, among the number. It is feared by his family and friends here, that Mr. GEORGE W. BARNES, of this city, son of Mr. NATHAN BARNES, and brother of E. C. BARNES, Esq., was on board the ill-fated steamer. Mr. B. had written home that he should take the steamer of Aug. 5, or that of Aug. 20. As he did not come by the steamer of the 5th ult., it is therefore feared he left San Francisco in the steamer of the 20th, and was on board the *Central America*.—[illegible]

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF ODD FELLOWS.—The United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows assembled in annual Convention at Baltimore, on Friday. Favorable reports were made of the condition of the Order in Nebraska, New-Mexico, Washington Territory, and the Sandwich Islands, and of the encampments in Arkansas, Minnesota and Nova Scotia, Sandwich Islands and Vermont. The Committee on Correspondence reported that there have been expended in benevolent and charitable purposes over one million of dollars. Mr. JONES, of Oregon, offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the Lodges of Oregon and Washington Territories into one Grand Lodge, provided the subordinate Lodges assent thereto, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Order. Mr. [illegible], of the District of Columbia, of the minority of the Committee on the State of the Order, presented a report in favor of the admission of the Polynesian race, which was laid on the table.

LAND SALES.—The following exhibits by States the number of acres of public lands sold for cash during the last fiscal year,* and the amount received therefor. This document includes the locations by land warrants:

States.	Acres sold.	Receipts.
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	1,314,817.12	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	34,136.30	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

* For the whole of fiscal year ending June 30, 1857.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Chambers.

Arrest for Libel.—$5,000 BAIL REQUIRED.—[illegible] Attorney for Mr. Sickles, [illegible] Judge Daly, for an order of arrest against James Gordon Bennett, on the charge of libel. The application was granted and Mr. Bennett held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The following [illegible]

Daniel E. Sickles [illegible] James Gordon Bennett.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York: It appears [illegible] section 179 of the Code, and the plaintiff herein gives the security required, you are required forthwith to arrest the defendant in this action, and to hold him to bail in the sum of eight thousand dollars, and to return this order to Michael Hennessy, plaintiff's attorney, at his office, No. 15 Nassau-street, in said City and County, [illegible] day of October, [illegible] eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Dated, New-York, September [illegible], 1857. [illegible] DANIEL E. SICKLES, [illegible] Judge of the New-York Common Pleas.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel E. Sickles, [illegible] being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: [illegible] Sickles was Secretary [illegible]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Chambers.

Arrest for Libel.—$5,000 BAIL REQUIRED.—[illegible] Attorney for Mr. Sickles, [illegible] Judge Daly, for an order of arrest against James Gordon Bennett, on the charge of libel. The application was granted and Mr. Bennett held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The following [illegible]

Daniel E. Sickles [illegible] James Gordon Bennett.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York: It appears [illegible] section 179 of the Code, and the plaintiff herein gives the security required, you are required forthwith to arrest the defendant in this action, and to hold him to bail in the sum of eight thousand dollars, and to return this order to Michael Hennessy, plaintiff's attorney, at his office, No. 15 Nassau-street, in said City and County, [illegible] day of October, [illegible] eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Dated, New-York, September [illegible], 1857. [illegible] DANIEL E. SICKLES, [illegible] Judge of the New-York Common Pleas.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel E. Sickles, [illegible] being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: [illegible]

[illegible] Ann, (8 Cranch, 288,) it was held by a collector under the revenue [illegible] Before [illegible] Judge Daly, [illegible] Sickles, for claimants—[illegible] Dorlon.

[illegible] Court of Common Pleas.

[illegible] The Brig Elias.—Nugent, C. J. [illegible] libelants in the court below filed [illegible] the vessel to endorse the payment [illegible] The vessel was discharged from [illegible] usual bonds under the act of Congress [illegible] A decree was subsequently [illegible] below for the libelants con[illegible] for the sum of $17,594 62, and af[illegible] the libelant obtained an order [illegible] Court. This amendment was [illegible] Court, and at a stated term of the [illegible] the 8th of June, 1857, it was [illegible] for a hearing, by the proctors of [illegible] the libelant declining to [illegible] the proctor for claimants, [illegible] would proceed and try the cause, [illegible] that in case of failure, [illegible] be entered, the proctors [illegible] the cause was called to [illegible] Court, and an order was [illegible] the terms of the previous order, [illegible] libel for want of prosecution, [illegible] was taken to this Court.

[illegible] by the proctors for claimants [illegible] appeal for want of juris[illegible] that the order or decree of [illegible] dismissing the libel, was not a final [illegible] of the Supreme Court in Admiralty, [illegible] the libellant shall not appear [illegible] to the court below [illegible] shall be deemed in default and [illegible] Court may, upon the application [illegible] the libel is be deserted, [illegible] with costs; and by the [illegible] Court may, in its discretion, upon a [illegible] and payment of the costs, [illegible] in any suit in which the decree [illegible] against the libellant for contumacy [illegible] grant a rehearing at any time within [illegible] have been entered, the de[illegible] such further orders and terms as [illegible] may direct.

[illegible] in the Court below on the refusal [illegible] to hear the libel, as it understand [illegible] substantially, in accordance with [illegible] prescribed in the 29th rule; and are [illegible] in the common law Courts where [illegible] for not prosecuting a [illegible] rules and practice of [illegible] judgment, in such cases is not a final [illegible] therefore, the subject of an appeal or [illegible] specially provided for by law.

[illegible] the party, it he fails to procure the [illegible] to be set aside, and the cause rein[illegible] a trial, [illegible] the cause of the [illegible] in consideration of the [illegible] between the parties [illegible] should entertain the [illegible] Court, [illegible] the Court [illegible] power, and if we should [illegible] to have the cause in the [illegible] jurisdiction in a case in Admi[illegible] Court, [illegible] have no jurisdiction [illegible] appeal must be dismissed.

Mr. McKeon, for the claimants—[illegible] Dorlon.

[illegible] COURT.

[illegible] United States vs. The Schooner [illegible] Before Judge Betts.

[illegible] The Bark White Squall vs. John Gardner.—The libelants in the court below filed [illegible] the vessel to endorse the payment [illegible] The vessel was discharged from [illegible] usual bonds under the act of Congress [illegible] A decree was subsequently [illegible] below for the libelants con[illegible] for the sum of $17,594 62, and af[illegible] the libelant obtained an order [illegible] Court. This amendment was [illegible] Court, and at a stated term of the [illegible] the 8th of June, 1857, it was [illegible] for a hearing, by the proctors of [illegible] the libelant declining to [illegible] the proctor for claimants, [illegible] would proceed and try the cause, [illegible] that in case of failure, [illegible] be entered, the proctors [illegible] the cause was called to [illegible] Court, and an order was [illegible] the terms of the previous order, [illegible] libel for want of prosecution, [illegible] was taken to this Court.

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[illegible] McKeon, for the claimants—[illegible] Dorlon.

[illegible] Court of Sessions

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation [illegible]

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—Price two cents [illegible] mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for [illegible] Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars. [illegible] invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles [illegible] must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the correspondent.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us.

[illegible] containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ John V. Terry, New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the [illegible] of that place with the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Philadelphia*, we have later intelligence from Havana. We continue to receive well authenticated reports of the increasing prevalence of the slave-trade. It never was more flourishing in its palmiest days. Recently an American ship, loaded with Africans, was captured by a Spanish cruiser; but, as a set-off to this, we are informed by our correspondent that a Spanish schooner landed 380 negroes in the vicinity of Havana, without any interference from the [illegible] officials. It is barely possible that this could be done without the knowledge of the Captain-General, and hence we must infer that there is some foundation for the charges of corruption made against His Excellency, Don Jose de la Concha.

Little apprehension should be felt about the *Star of the West*, now expected from Aspinwall with the California mails. It is proper to state that she, as well as the boat on the Pacific side, make very slow passages. The *Star of the West* is not considered due until to-morrow. The *Quaker City*, arrived yesterday after a very quick trip from Havana, reports that the *Star of the West* had not reached that port, which sufficiently establishes that she was detained at Aspinwall by the failure of of the boat on the other side to reach Panama in due season.

Gen. Pillow's Address to the *People of Tennessee*, if we are to judge by the number of "corrections" it is calling forth, must abound in inaccuracies. We publish this morning a letter from ex-President Tyler, in reply to that portion of the Address which asserts that he had used $500,000 out of the secret service fund in purchase of the political press of the State of Maine. Inasmuch as the transaction is said to have occurred in 1842, and as at that time there had been but a single appropriation of $30,000 made to the fund, Mr. Tyler may be considered as perfectly justifiable in pronouncing Gen. Pillow's statement utterly absurd.

We learn that the campaign against the Indians in the region of El Paso may be considered as ended. Two battles have been recently fought there, in which fifty Indians were killed and thirty were made prisoners. The loss on the part of the troops is not stated.

The Democracy of the City met in the Park last night, to ratify the nominations for State officers. Mr. Wm. J. Rose presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Isaac H. Wright, of Boston, Judge Everett, of New-Jersey, Col. [illegible] and others. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the ticket, laudatory of Mr. Buchanan's New-Haven letter, and denunciatory of the State Legislature for interference with Municipal franchises.

The Small and the Cooper Committees met last evening in Tammany Hall, and agreed to name fifty-five men each, to compose a new Union Democratic General Committee of the City of New-York. Unless some mistake is made in naming the men the one hundred and ten will stand one-half Wood men and the other half Anti-Wood men. They meet to organize on Thursday evening next. During the night the larger Tom Byrne and Alderman [illegible] exchanged blows, but they were separated by their friends before much damage had been done.

The summing up of Counsel and the charge of Judge [illegible], in the trial of Cancemi, occupied the whole of yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and shortly after five o'clock P. M. the jury retired to consider them. They did not agree, and were locked up for the night. It is believed that they will not agree, and in consequence, considerable excitement prevails among the large crowd of [illegible] friends and admirers. The Court room has been thronged from the first day of the trial, and last night the crowd outside the Court-house, in Chambers-street and the Park, was quite great.

The "Sons of Temperance" last evening held a crowded and interesting meeting on occasion of their fifteenth anniversary, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greene-street. Judge Culver and Col. E. L. Snow delivered very effective addresses.

Judge Daly, at the Common Pleas yesterday held the Editor of the *Herald* to bail in the sum of $5,000, on a charge of libel made by Daniel E. Sickles.

The character and standing of the colored citizens of New-York were vindicated, last night, from alleged unjust aspersions of the *Tribune*, by William J. Watkins, the assistant editor of Fred. Douglas's paper, who replied to the obnoxious sentiments at Bethesda Church, Sullivan-street, to a large audience of colored persons. His remarks were well received.

The great four-mile race over the Fashion Course, yesterday, came off—disappointing the large concourse who expected to see a closely contested struggle. *Nicholas I.*, the Northern horse, beat the other two so bad that the sport was small.

The General Produce Markets continued to favor buyers of Breadstuffs yesterday. The supply was ample, and factors freely met the demand, which was active, at reduced prices. Flour fell off about 15c. ℘ bbl. Wheat declined 3c. @ 5c., and Corn 2c. ℘ bushel. The home trade were the principal buyers, though there was an increased export movement in Flour and Wheat, despite the rise in freights to British ports. Pork was brisker and a shade dearer, while other varieties of Provisions ruled dull and heavy. Cotton was very quiet and [illegible]. Groceries were in limited request, and prices were feebly sustained. Stock of Coffee in first hands, 106,766 pkgs. The Beef and Hide trade was spiritless, and purchases [illegible] any existing advantage. Hay was in fair [illegible] demand; New River ranged from [illegible] according to quality, ℘ 100 [illegible] were depressed; Turpentine [illegible] lower. Tobacco was inactive [illegible] transactions having been prevented by the [illegible] for money. Whisky declined [illegible] and left off heavily. Wool was [illegible] under these circumstances.

Yale College.—One of the [illegible] signers of the [illegible] to President Buchanan, on the subject of Kansas affairs, are directly connected with the government and faculty of Yale College.

The City Finances.

The semi-annual report of Mr. Comptroller Flagg upon the state of the Civic Exchequer, which we yesterday published, can hardly be said to belong to the class of light literature. It is a very grave and solemn document, compiled with care after a minute collation of many bundles of filed and dusty papers by a most methodical and practical gentleman of mature years, and of a well-established character for veracity. Yet, it must be owned, that few romances confessedly spun out of the "airy nothings of the brain" do so severely try the faith of the reader as does this array of facts and figures. A comfortable citizen, let us suppose, descending from his virtuous chamber to his morning meal, takes up his daily journal with his muffin. His long-sated eye wanders over bristling columns crowded with disastrous intelligence; with the news of horrible murders perpetrated by individuals who have "contrived to elude pursuit;" of outrageous assaults committed in the public squares and the open street; of burglaries planned with "singular skill," and consummated with equal felicity. He mentally ejaculates a brief expression of sincere thankfulness that he is still himself alive, and that the familiar coffee-pot still continues to garnish his inviolate board. When he rises from his repast, and buttoned into all the respectability of portliness and of broadcloth emerges from his door, he recoils for a moment in sudden disgust from pestilential odors, which put his nostrils "into a great indignation." He contrives with difficulty to arrest the heedless progress of an indifferent omnibus driver, and is then tumbled recklessly down-town over small hillocks and steep acclivities, and through a mad medley of wheeled vehicles, falling horses and bewildered women, caught in the eddies of the traffic. When he reaches his office he is beset with importunate beggars, pestered with untimely serenades and exasperating love songs by companies of organ-grinding vagrants, and gets beside himself by the news that one of his warehouses has been suffered to burn down quite at its leisure during the night, or that a ferry-boat has come into collision with one of his wharves, and smashed a great amount of destructible property.

Naturally enough our comfortable friend who has by this time begun to forfeit his title to that name, begins to believe himself an inhabitant of one of the most wretchedly impoverished cities in the world. He curses the economy which hamstrings the beagles of justice. He deplores the municipal poverty which makes public cleanliness a too expensive luxury, and public order a dream, and public decency a tradition. Hand now to our goodly citizen the semi-annual budget of Mr. Flagg and what will not his amazement be! He will read in that surprising document that the City, which he fancied too indigent to support a single decrepit watchman, disburses annually the sum of nearly *eight hundred thousand dollars* for the maintenance of a Police—that the streets, whose abject condition he had considered with a compassionate eye as the argument of civic penury, are yearly paved with so many good intentions as can be represented by a figure of nearly *four hundred thousand dollars*—that the burglars of the modern Gotham are served by the golden gas-lights of the Corporation nearly as well as those ancient "minions," their prototypes on the British highway, used to be by the silver moon—some *three hundred thousand dollars* being annually expended with that profitable result.

Exposed as he knew himself to be to all manner of plagues and pestilence, to the robber and the mendicant, to broken limbs on dark nights from yawning area-caves, and to a broken head by night or day from idle loungers of an unamiable disposition, this perpetual victim of metropolitan misery is invited by Mr. Comptroller Flagg to give credence to a statement which declares that much more money is yearly bestowed upon the care and comfort of the six hundred thousand citizens who people the capital, than suffice to keep the machinery of the State itself in order, and to protect the interests of its three millions of inhabitants!

The Budget of the Expenditures of the City of New-York *upon the objects of the City Government* exhibits this year a sum of $4,271,859 97. Massachusetts with a population twice as large, spread over a surface of 7,000 square miles, governs herself very decently for less than a million and a quarter of dollars per annum. Virginia which has never been cited as a model of thrift, obtains her Henry A. Wise with all attendant advantages for the trifle of $2,181,880—while prosperous and extravagant Louisiana finds it impossible to waste much more than a million and a half upon her public concerns. And the annual administrative expenditure of the whole Empire State in 1856-7 rose not above a million and three quarters!

If our comfortable citizen finally recovers from his stupefaction at finding how costly is the experiment of municipal mis-government, and undertakes to seek for the outlets which actually carry off so vast an accumulation of cash from the City coffers, he may be compelled to put faith in Mr. Comptroller Flagg's financial "tales of terror," but he assuredly will not find it at all more easy to understand them. Each item of the long list involves a fresh mystery and the only specification which bears its explanation clearly on its face, is the charge which proportions a certain amount of annual expenditure to a certain amount of money borrowed and received in former years. The philosophy of loans and interest is patent to the simplest capacity, and although it may be difficult for many of us in these days to believe that such a thing was ever known as "interest at six per cent.," still the notion is not absolutely chimerical, and may be admitted. It is intelligible that on some seven millions of revenue bonds we should be paying some three hundred and fifty thousand dollars of annual interest. But *why* we should be paying the interest on what has been done for us, with the principal thereof is not altogether so clear. Still more imperspicuous is the proposition that a new sum of nearly *five millions of dollars* has been recently added to our obligations, which we shall shortly begin to acknowledge in the form of *a new set of taxes.*

But out of this chaos of figures and this luxury of extravagant fancies, two facts at least do stand forth boldly and sharply defined—that we are the worst-served people in the world, and that we pay more for an ill-service than anybody else for good. And it is well that these facts, which can hardly perhaps be said to be of the nature of news to us, should be presented afresh to us at just this time, that we may duly reflect upon their significance before deciding what course of action shall be adopted by us in relation to the municipal elections of December. For it may, possibly, come to pass that a sufficient number of citizens shall be moved by such reflections to resolve that the household affairs and the domestic administration of New-York City shall be no longer subordinated to the interests of political parties. It would be well, perhaps, if custom or the law had declared that no man who had filled a municipal office in the City should ever be eligible to any State or federal function, and that no man who had ever attended a caucus should be eligible to an office under the City. The mediæval burghers whose pious manes have of late been confidently invoked by our urban politicians, would not probably have stuck at such a measure in such an emergency. But the times have changed and we with them. What we can do, however, we can and must, and if any man doubts that *something* must be done, and that speedily, to save the City from depopulation by taxes and crime, let him give at least a night and a day to meditation on the instructive but complicated composition of Mr. Comptroller Flagg.

The Kansas Election.

As a general thing Governor Walker's proclamation is received throughout the country as a strong indication of his personal desire, and of the purpose of the National Administration, to secure to the people of Kansas, in the election of next Monday, a full and fair opportunity to vote. He is reproached by the violent Pro-Slavery press for having "interfered" in the matter at all, and especially for having taken ground so decidedly and so warmly against Judge Cato's extra-judicial opinion that none can vote but those who have paid the tax required by the Territorial law of 1855;—and he is assailed, with still greater vehemence, by the violent Anti-Slavery journals for the intimation that his personal sympathies are with those who seek to maintain the "equilibrium" of the Union by the admission of Kansas as a Slave State,—and also for his severe reprehension of the organization of a Charter Government by the Free-State men in Lawrence City. By the great body of the people in all sections, however, who look at the matter without party prejudice or political feeling of any kind, the expression of his personal preferences and wishes on one side or the other, is regarded as a matter of very little consequence.

No one, we presume, at all acquainted with Governor Walker's political antecedents, ever expected from him anything like personal sympathy with a distinctively Anti-Slavery movement, either in Kansas or anywhere else. All his political associations have been with the other side, and it was unavoidable that his personal wishes, so far as he might have any, should lean to that side also. All that the country had a right to expect from him in the matter was, that he should not permit his personal feelings to interfere, in any way or upon either side, with the rigid and exact discharge of his official duty. And in justice to him we are bound to confess that we see no evidence that he has ever done so. He has insisted, in all his messages, speeches, letters and proclamations, that all the *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory ought to have, and so far as his official action could secure it, *should* have, a fair chance to vote in the choice of political rulers and in all matters affecting the legislation of the Territory. In spite of all the denunciations which are urged against him, we see no reason to doubt the entire sincerity of these declarations, or that he will do all in his power to carry them into effect. His recent proclamation certainly gives quite as strong assurances on this subject as could be expected or desired at his hands. It is perfectly easy, we are aware, to *assume* that Gov. Walker in all this is simply playing a part,—that he deliberately makes promises which he has no intention of fulfilling, and that while his words favor the cause of justice and fair-play, his acts will be wholly on the other side. But we cannot find it consistent with our self-respect thus to impute to any public officer, with so much of personal and of public reputation at stake, purposes and intentions of so dishonorable and degrading a character. It will be quite time enough to visit them with the censure they merit when their existence becomes something more than matter of assumption. We prefer to judge Gov. Walker, as we judge every other public officer, by what he does, not by predictions or suspicions of what he may do. Up to the present time, in our judgment, his administration of Kansas affairs has been marked by a desire and a determination to secure to its inhabitants the full possession of their civil and political rights.

If the election is conducted upon the doctrines of Gov. Walker's proclamation,—all being permitted to vote who are citizens of the United States and have resided six months in the Territory,—and no others,—the Free-State men and the country at large will have no reason to complain of the result. But it cannot be denied that there are formidable obstacles in the way of securing this result. Gov. Walker has felt bound to conduct the election in strict accordance with the Territorial law of 1857,—nor is it easy to see how he could possibly have done otherwise under the circumstances of the case. That law places the whole machinery of the election in the hands of men who *may* not agree with Gov. Walker in his interpretation of the law, or admit his right to dictate the manner in which it shall be enforced. The Judges of Election are clothed with the power of deciding what votes shall be admitted and what votes shall not. They may insist upon Judge Cato's construction of the law, and exclude all voters but such as have paid the tax. This would be a high-handed and barefaced act of injustice, and would be in direct hostility to the published views of Governor Walker and of the Administration at Washington. But the practical question is, would the evil be remedied and the injustice cured? Governor Walker, in his proclamation, intimates very distinctly that, as the certificate to the Delegate to Congress, declaring that he was "*duly elected*," must be signed by him, he will have the power of judging finally as to the validity of the votes that may have been cast for him, and the validity of any that may be excluded. He does not promise that he will exercise this power,—and if he should attempt to do so, he would unquestionably find himself brought into direct collision with the judicial and other Pro-Slavery authorities of the Territory. It would require considerable courage on his part to take this ground;—but it would be so clearly just, and so thoroughly in accordance with the position of the Administration at Washington, that he could not fail to be sustained in it by Congress and the country. We hope, at all events, that the Free-State men who may be deprived of their rights by any such action of the Election Judges, will be in a position to present the facts, properly authenticated, for the consideration and action of Governor Walker. It is of the utmost importance to the future welfare of the Territory, that this election should be conducted in such a manner as to challenge the approval of the whole country.

The State Judiciary.

The *Evening Post* publishes an exceedingly able and timely communication upon the necessity of maintaining the independence of the Judiciary by the reelection of Judge Denio, in whose person it is menaced with complete and disastrous overthrow. The writer first notes the fact that Mayor Wood, in the Syracuse Convention, demanded the rejection of Judge Denio as the Democratic candidate, because he had pronounced a judgment hostile to the interests and the doctrines of the Democratic Party,—and that the Convention distinctly and deliberately refused to indorse that doctrine. He states also, that in the Republican Convention Mr. Snow, a delegate from Madison County, declared that their object should be "to secure a Judiciary that is based on the principles of Republicanism,"—and Mr. Southworth, another delegate from Niagara County, followed by saying that "if the principles of the Republican *party* were unworthy of representation in the Court of Appeals, then they were unworthy of his support:"—and the Convention virtually indorsed these views by nominating a candidate in opposition to Judge Denio, by a vote of 119 to 18. The writer adds:

"The declaration of these principles has fallen upon the ears of thousands of the reflecting people of *this State with astonishment and alarm, and if they are to go forth unrebuked, and one or both of the great parties are to act upon them, then* we are indeed drifting out upon a sea of anarchy, in which every right of person and property is to be finally engulfed. To be plain, such views can only proceed from a weak head or bad heart. They lead to results so demonstrably disastrous that the most simple mind can comprehend the whole question at a glance. Literally translated they mean: *As a party we must elect men who, when they sit in judgment upon the law, will construe it in accordance with our* [illegible] *purposes as a party.* If, like a question of pure mathematics, it leads but to one inevitable conclusion, he must reject that, if such conclusion conflicts with the purposes of his party, expressed, as they only can be, through a convention or by an accidental legislative majority."

It is not easy to exaggerate the disastrous importance of the principle thus laid down. That one or more political parties should act upon it is not surprising, and in itself not alarming,—for the blindness and the madness of party zeal constantly plunge men into the most glaring and dangerous courses. But, *if the people of this State sanction this doctrine* by electing candidates who represent it, then, indeed, will there be abundant reason to tremble for the integrity and independence of our Judiciary. Such a result will strike a death-blow to all hopes of rescuing the Judiciary from the same complete and abject subserviency to the behests and the aims of party which has already overtaken nearly every other department of our Government. We shall have every Judge upon every bench first deciding in strict conformity to his party *principles*,—next, consulting the interests of his party *friends* and securing their support by deciding in their favor, and finally plunging a little deeper into the whirlpool of corruption, and making *his own* interest his only rule of justice and of law. This result has already been very nearly reached in some of our Courts,—but while the higher branches of the Judiciary remain pure and independent there is hope of reformation. But let it once be demonstrated, by a popular election, that the Judge who disregards his *party* interests and party relations on the Bench, will be struck down by the People and made to give place to a party man, and the independence of the Judiciary will be only a tradition of the past.

It is idle for Republicans to say that they are not responsible for any such result,—that they have made no such issue, and proclaimed no such doctrine. The unrebuked declarations of two of the delegates in their State Convention, however strong the implication upon the party, may not commit its members to the sentiments proclaimed,—but it does throw upon them the duty of repudiating those sentiments by their action and their votes. Besides, no man who prizes the principle of Judicial independence, should permit it to be made the foot-ball of party strife. It is a poor consolation to a man, whose house has been burned, to know that it has been done by an enemy, especially if any effort of his own might have saved it from destruction. It is the duty of a good citizen to prevent any threatened evil to his country, no matter from what quarter it may come:—and nothing can be a more criminal neglect of duty than a refusal to aid in doing right, because the wrong is threatened by the opposing party. It is the duty of every one who would maintain the purity and independence of the Judiciary, to vote for the man who represents that principle, no matter to what party he may belong. In theory all parties have hitherto professed a desire to preserve the bench free from party influence and control. Judicial nominations have never been deemed binding upon party adherents,—and no man should ever be asked or expected to vote for a Judge merely because he is the nominee of his political party. And especially in such a case as the present, where the issue upon the independence of the Bench is more directly made than ever before, every one who values it aright should give it the weight of his most earnest and effective support. There is no way in which the two candidates opposed to Judge Denio could better vindicate their qualifications for the office which he now holds, than by declining to be made the instruments of subjecting his conduct [illegible] to the supervision and control of political parties.

The Colored [illegible] Vindicated from the Aspersions of the Tribune.

William J. Watkins, the Assistant Editor of Fred. Douglas's paper, spoke last evening at the Bethesda Church in Sullivan-street, (colored,) in reply to some strictures in a late number of the *Tribune*, which were considered unjust and insulting towards the colored population of New-York. The house was well filled, and among the audience were observed a considerable number of white persons. Mr. Watkins has attained the position of a leader among the colored people, and having acted a prominent part in the late Free Suffrage Convention, the proceedings of which gave rise to the offensive strictures of our contemporary, he volunteered to take up the cudgel in defence of the Convention, and of the character and position of the colored citizens of New-York in particular. Mr. Watkins read the offensive article and reviewed it *seriatim*. He said the article, as a whole, was a base distortion of facts, mean and ineffably contemptible in every respect. The article charged that a majority of the colored people of this City were living by liquor-selling, thieving and prostitution, and the rest occupying low and servile positions from choice; that they were, in fact, the dray-horses, scullions and satellites of white men, in other words, that a state of moral degradation and physical slavery was the normal condition of the colored man. He denied this *in toto*, and as proof referred to various statistics specially prepared for the occasion, showing the occupations of 2,133 colored people, parents of the children, as copied from the Register's office, and by 11 colored schools in this City, that 221 of this number were engaged in mechanical trades; 1,840 engaged in occupations neither servile, nor tending to vice, and [illegible] only filling servile positions. The adult population of the city was 8,500, and allowing the cases selected to be a fair sample of the rest, he established the fact that there were 900 engaged in mechanical employments, 6,560 occupied in useful stations not servile, and 1,076 only holding servile positions. In these respects he thought they compared favorably with the laboring whites. When he arrived in this city from Rochester, there were half a dozen Irishmen, and as many Dutch, running after him, and asking to be allowed to carry his valise for three cents!

Among the statistics as read, "One retired gentleman" created a little merriment. The speaker said, "Yes, we have *one* retired gentleman of color, and, if the *Tribune* continues its lies about us we shall have to summon him from his retirement to join with us in self-vindication." As a people it was settled that they could not rely upon either of the three political parties. The Democratic Party had indorsed the Dred Scott decisions, which declared negroes nothing better than "dumb-driven cattle." Of the 120,000 Americans, not 10,000 would vote *for* enfranchising the colored man. And, as to the Republicans, not over two-thirds would give their votes in favor of wiping out of the Constitution the unjust and odious clause requiring a property qualification. It followed that the colored citizens must unite for their own defence—

"Who would be free
Themselves must strike the blow."

They should hold Conventions whenever they pleased—should remain in the City—fight their own battles, and not go into the country to raise turnips, hoe potatoes or chop wood to please Mr. Greeley. One thorough-going colored man in New-York was worth more to forward their interests and secure their rights than all the Greeleys in the world. Greeley was an adroit politician, and adroit politicians are always to be distrusted.

In conclusion, he urged upon the audience to consolidate their interests, and work together for the common good. They must not be bamboozled by sham philanthropists. There had been a great deal of capital sheared from their wool, but they had got none of the profits, and they should not be dumb before the shearers any longer.

There was frequent applause during the delivery of these remarks, which occupied about an hour and a half, and the meeting separated in high spirits.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.—Those interested in the present "Fusion" movement in Kings County, will find the following figures very suggestive. The votes cast by the three parties in the County last year were as follows:

	Rep.	Demo.	Am.
Second Senatorial District	6,254	4,188	4,716
Third Senatorial District	7,799	3,706	[illegible]
First Assembly District	1,566	729	1,172
Second Assembly District	2,131	1,694	750
Third Assembly District	1,846	1,471	1,815
Fourth Assembly District	2,506	1,060	1,435
Fifth Assembly District	2,324	1,123	1,455
Sixth Assembly District	1,506	1,188	1,217
Seventh Assembly District	2,102	1,356	950
Vote for Sheriff, 1856	14,081	7,874	8,986

By the above it will be seen that in case the "Fusion" movement succeeds, the Fusionists are certain of *five* Assemblymen, (and possibly a sixth,) both Senators and Sheriff, at the next election, providing everybody who voted last year votes this, and in the same direction.

☞ The *Philadelphia*, arrived yesterday, reports on Sept. 26, at P. M., Charleston bearing west 100 miles, she ran down for a dismasted vessel, and found her to be the brig *M. P. Rich, of Fremont*. She reported having lost her mainmast in collision with a bark on the night of the 23d; was making for Charleston, and did not need assistance.

On the 27th, at 1 P. M., Cape Hatteras northwest by north 15 miles, the *Philadelphia* spoke the bark *Louisa Eaton*, of Boston, from Havana to Boston.

Our Minister in Paris—Refutation of a Slander.

From the National Intelligencer.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

Great indignation is felt here by the public and the personal friends of his Excellency Mr. Mason, United States Minister at this Court, in consequence of a paragraph said by some American papers to have originally appeared in the London *Court Journal*. I have found it published in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Aug. 5, where, reproduced without any comment, it reads thus: "His Excellency Plenipotentiary Mason, having been reprimanded for throwing his arm round the back of the chair of the Empress Eugenie, is making up his pack to fly to some retirement where he means, so says report, to study the etiquette in order to behave better next time."

When I first heard of this piece of unfounded gossip I could not believe that any journal in the Union would be unwary enough to publish a report so transparently false, and was, therefore, astounded to find it admitted into the columns of the *Enquirer*. The matter is beneath the notice of His Excellency, but an American, loving his country and honoring her through her representative, may be permitted to expose the fabrication. I have *it* from the very best authority that no such report was ever published in the London *Court Journal*. Mr. Mason is as much remarkable here as in the United States for his urbane and gentlemanly deportment, and I have reason to know that his fulfilment of his ministerial duties has always been characterized by the utmost attention to etiquette and propriety in every respect, and no one is more esteemed personally by the Emperor and Empress. I know that on the 1st of January last, when the Emperor received all the foreign dignitaries, he greeted the American Minister in the most cordial manner, and, after expressing his best wishes for the continuance of good feeling between the two Governments, concluded by hoping that he (Mr. Mason) would remain at his Court for the coming four years. These words were heard by the Russian Ambassador, who told our Minister that it was his duty to repeat the words thus addressed to him, in his official capacity, to his Government, but Mr. Mason, with the modesty of true merit, has, I am sure, remained silent upon the subject. I am most happy to be able to repeat them, and to say that I know the truth whereof I speak. That the scandal to which I allude should sadden the Minister is natural, as no one likes to be misrepresented and made the mark for ridicule; but what passes my comprehension is the fact that a statement so derogatory should find its way to the columns of what are considered respectable journals in the United States. As far as regards any political purposes to be subserved by the dissemination of this foolish report, nothing surely can be gained, as the American public is too shrewd to believe any such nonsense of so well-known a gentleman. The citizens of Paris who hear of this matter only wonder at the license of the American press, and cannot understand how such a ridiculous story could for a moment be repeated.

The Turf for 1857.

NEW-YORK RACES.—FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TUESDAY, Sept. 29.—GREAT FOUR-MILE RACE.—Four-mile heats; winner to receive $5,000.

JNO. HUNTER enters ch. g. *Nicholas I*, 4 years old, by *Glencoe*, dam *Nemesis Rhodes*, by *Wagner*	1	1
JAS. TALLEY enters gr. h. *Engineer*, 5 years old, by *Revenue*, dam *Andromache*, by *Oscar*	2	2
THOS. PURYEAR enters b. h. *Charleston*, 4 years old, by *Sovereign*, dam *Millwood*, by *Monarch*	drawn	

TIME—FIRST HEAT.		TIME—SECOND HEAT.	
First mile	2:02	First mile	1:59
Second mile	1:55½	Second mile	1:54
Third mile	1:51½	Third mile	1:53
Fourth mile	1:56	Fourth mile	2:01
Total	7:45	Total	7:47

The race drew a large concourse of people, for the weather was beautiful, and the promise great, but it disappointed grievously the expectations of all present. *Nicholas I.* won in two straight heats [illegible] canter; the betting was not very heavy or brisk, as it was considered almost a sure thing that *Nicholas I.* would carry off the stake. He was the favorite $100 to $20 previous to starting.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York [illegible]

From Washington.

THE AMOUNT AND COST OF COTTON [illegible] MEXICAN BOUNDARY—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, [illegible]

The Commissioner of Patents is [illegible] with the view of ascertaining the [illegible] cost of cotton consumed in the United States [illegible] the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last [illegible] qualities and values of the different [illegible] into which it is manufactured.

The President to-day received from [illegible] Col. Emory, the United States Commissioner running the Mexican Boundary, [illegible] over to the Interior Department the [illegible] ficial papers connected with that work.

The Mexican Commissioner and [illegible] will leave this week for Mexico.

[illegible] has been appointed [illegible] the Land Office at Fort Dodge, vice [illegible] resigned, and J. D. Evans the Receiver at [illegible], Minnesota, vice [illegible] resigned. [illegible] Receiver at Chariton, Iowa, has [illegible]

News by the Southern Mail.

TWO BATTLES WITH THE INDIANS—THE [illegible] CAMPAIGN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, [illegible]

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday [illegible] are to hand by the arrival of the mails [illegible]

Copious rains had fallen in Western [illegible]

In two engagements with the Indians [illegible] they had been badly beaten, and the [illegible] considered ended.

Nine hundred Indians were at [illegible] Mexican boundary, receiving rations from [illegible] hua, where there had been fine rains. [illegible] corn was abundant and almost a drug.

Companies C and M Fourth Artillery, under command of Col. Belton, from Florida had arrived at New-Orleans *en route* for Kansas.

From Baltimore.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION—[illegible] TION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE—[illegible] DISASTER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, [illegible]

The American Sunday-School Union [illegible] ly discovered that notes and acceptances [illegible] to nearly $60,000 have been circulated without authority. A card has been prepared disowning [illegible] and asserting that the Board is not responsible for their payment.

The tenth annual exhibition of the Maryland Institute opened here this evening. The display [illegible] splendid, and the attendance large. The [illegible] dress was made by Furman Sheppard, of [illegible]

The schooner *Alabama*, from Port-au-Prince, [illegible] 6th inst., bound to New-York, has put into [illegible] distress, having experienced very heavy [illegible] On the 23d inst. she experienced a severe gale [illegible] strained the vessel considerably, causing [illegible] was obliged to throw overboard her deck [illegible] sisting of logwood, and a hundred barrels [illegible] out of her hold. She also lost her sails and [illegible]

From Boston.

DEATH OF JOHN E. THAYER—UNITED [illegible] STEAMER MERRIMAC—FIREMEN'S [illegible] POLITICAL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, [illegible]

Mr. John E. Thayer, a wealthy and well-[illegible] Broker of this city, died this morning.

The United States steam frigate *Merrimac* [illegible] in the stream to-day, and will leave [illegible] the Pacific station.

The second annual parade and muster of the Boston Fire Department took place to-day.

In the morning there was a trial of the [illegible] engines upon the Common for prizes, with the following result:

First Prize—A silver trumpet to Neck, for a horizontal stream 199 feet. Second Prize [illegible] for filling a tank of 1,500 gallons in 8 minutes [illegible] onds. Third Prize to Hose Company No. 8. [illegible] Prize to Hose Company No. 1, and the [illegible] Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

The whole Department dined on the Common [illegible] mammoth tent; after which they were [illegible] the Mayor and both branches of the City [illegible]

The display was very fine, and was witnessed by thousands.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Governor Gardner was held in Faneuil Hall this evening. Calvin F. Hale was the President. Speeches were made by Major Cobb, [illegible] Cary, Increase Sumner, and others.

Meeting of the American State Committee.

ALBANY, Tuesday, [illegible]

The American State Committee met at the [illegible] House to-day, and elected Lorenzo Burrows, [illegible] man; L. S. Parsons, Vice-Chairman; [illegible] an, Treasurer; and Henry G. Lansing and [illegible] Skeels, Secretaries.

Mr. Burrows declined the chairmanship in consequence of official engagements. Mr. Parsons was then made Chairman.

An Executive Committee was appointed, of which Mr. Burrows accepted the chairmanship.

Convention of Railroad Officers.

BOSTON, Tuesday, [illegible]

A Convention of Railroad officers from the New-York, Western and New England Roads [illegible] here to-day. Time-tables were agreed upon for [illegible] ter service. The time between this city and New-York is fixed at 19 hours. Samuel Sloan, Esq., of the Hudson River Railroad, presided.

Agricultural Fair at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, [illegible]

Hampden Park, a tract of 30 acres of land purchased and fitted up by the Hampden Agricultural Society, at a cost of $40,000, was inaugurated [illegible] in the presence of some 12,000 persons.

The opening address was made by Hon. [illegible] the inaugural address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the closing address by Mayor [illegible]

The affair was a splendid success.

The town is full of people who have come to attend the second National Horse Exhibition, which commences to-morrow. The show will be the best [illegible] held in this country. The best horses are here [illegible] coming from Virginia. The old Morrill horse [illegible] from Vermont, with sixty of his offspring [illegible] teams of all sorts are present, including many [illegible] New-York.

Verdict in the Case of Quarter-Master Reynolds.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, [illegible]

In the United States District Court, in the [illegible] of Quarter-Master Reynolds, charged with [illegible] the Government in the sum of $130,000, the jury to-day, returned a verdict that the Government was indebted to the defendant in over $600, and judgment was accordingly entered in his favor.

The North River Steamers Knickerbocker and New World.

ALBANY, Tuesday, [illegible]

The steamer *Knickerbocker* sprung a leak at the dock at 8 o'clock this evening. She has about [illegible] feet of water in her hold. She also took fire about the same time, but the fire was extinguished with little damage.

The *New World* is aground, and will not probably get off before 11 o'clock to-night.

The Health of New-Orleans—Non-arrival of the Daniel Webster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, [illegible]

The deaths in this city last week were [illegible]

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, from New-York [illegible] inst., via Key West, with the California mails, has not yet been telegraphed.

Arrival of the Bark R. H. Knight with the Crew of the Brig Albion Cooper.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, [illegible]

The bark *R. H. Knight*, with the murderers of the brig *Albion Cooper*, arrived here this [illegible] The murderers are now lodged in jail. The [illegible] lad, who was State's evidence, died of yellow fever on the passage.

[illegible] a mail-bag and such [illegible] arrive in Boston. [illegible] part of Europe [illegible] American Telegraph Company's office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia and Quaker City—The Slave-Trade—Capture of an American [illegible] by a Spanish Cruiser—A Cargo of Negroes Landed in the Port of Havana—Financial Intelligence.

The United States steamship *Philadelphia*, [illegible], Commander, from New-Orleans at 8 A. M. of the 25th inst., and Havana on the afternoon of the 23d, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Quaker City*, SHUFELDT, Commander, from Mobile on the 22d and Havana on the morning of the [illegible], also arrived here yesterday.

The *Philadelphia* landed 22 passengers and [illegible] in specie at Havana, and brings 21 passengers and $115,000 in specie for this port.

From Havana to Cape Hatteras, the *Philadelphia* encountered heavy head winds, accompanied by a terrific head sea.

The *Quaker City* made the passage from Havana in four days and three hours, and enjoyed fine weather.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, and the English Mail steamer from St. Thomas, were both awaiting at Havana when the *Quaker City* sailed.

The health of Havana was improving rapidly.

Several cargoes of negroes had been landed on the north side of the island of Cuba. Two Spanish vessels had been seized, and several persons supposed to be engaged in the trade, had been imprisoned by order of the Captain-General.

Stock of Sugars on hand, 196,000 boxes.

Exchange on New-York and northern cities, at par.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.

The topic of conversation in all circles of society just now, is the slave-trade, and the probable results of the open violation of treaty stipulations with the English Government. Last Monday we received information by the telegraph that an American ship, loaded with Africans, had been captured by a Spanish cruiser near the port of [illegible]. As it is well known that a large number of expeditions have been fitted out for [illegible], the news did not cause the slightest [illegible]—the more so, as the trade has been [illegible] by the Captain-General and his [illegible]. It seems that the American bark [illegible] ashore in endeavoring to navigate through the Keys, and was accidentally discovered by the [illegible] war schooner. A large part of the cargo had been landed before her capture. During the voyage, small pox of the most virulent nature had broken out among the unfortunate wretches, and carried off great numbers. It is reported here that the vessel was fitted out in the port of New-York, and sailed from there previously to the *Clara B. Williams*. She is now in Cardenas, in the Quarantine, waiting for orders from the Captain-General. As this vessel had on board some four hundred slaves, she will prove a valuable prize to the commander and crew of the lucky cruiser.

Another landing of a more daring character, and probably unequaled in the annals of the Slave-trade, was effected in the very port of Havana on the night of the 17th, by the Spanish schooner *Villanueva*, Captain N——, *alias* Manuel Gallego, (I give you the contrapunt as a means of CONCHA's finding out the owners.) It seems that the schooner had been cruising off the offing for several days, and after being foiled in her attempts to effect the disembarkation near Matanzas, was ordered by her owners to proceed to Havana on the night in question, anchor off the Punta Castle, where everything would be in readiness to hurry up the business. Indeed so well prepared was everything, that nothing was known of the matter until after 7 o'clock the next morning. She [illegible] her anchor at about 12, and by 3 o'clock had landed *three hundred and eighty negroes*, all of which were put into carriages and driven to different parts of the country, some passing directly in front of General CONCHA's country residence! It is only natural to suppose that the owners of these negroes must be "*pajaros gordos*," and that certain officers of the Government fully cognizant of the fact. Otherwise, how can it be supposed that such a body of men could pass through the heart of the city without being perceived by the watchmen and different military posts? It is asserted and not without plausible ground, that the office on guard at the Punta Castle, and the watchmen, were bribed. I have been told that the officer at the Prison Guard was arrested, as an accomplice in the affair. The whole thing is shameful from beginning to end, and demonstrates completely that the Government is rotten; and, as a Captain-General would not suffer himself to be compromised for trifles, it is only natural to suppose that he, or the civil Governor, has been handsomely recompensed for allowing the landing to take place at the mouth of the harbor, and under the nose of Her British Majesty's Consul-General. A sailor belonging to the schooner has been arrested, in whose pocket was found a draft on a certain [illegible], of Regla, who was arrested, but released, after giving security for his appearance at Court when called upon. Several suspicious vessels have been frequently telegraphed from the Moro, but they have never entered. They are evidently a part of the African squadron that is daily arriving on our coasts. Two or three smart Yankee sloops could make a good haul just now in those waters of our renegade countrymen who have taken a command in this fleet.

[illegible] Stock Companies continue depressed, and with but slim chances of improvement. The month of November, it is feared, will produce hard times in the market. I see that the subject of union among the different banking institutions is beginning to be broached. Probably those of weak [illegible] are anxious to receive support. The General [illegible] granting permission to two every week [illegible], but it is doubtful whether they will be eventually approved by the Government.

Arrival of the Catawba at Charleston.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

The steamship *Catawba* from Havana on the [illegible], and Key West the same day, has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

Sugars at Havana were depressed and prices were declining.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from New-York [illegible] inst., was waiting at Key West for the California mails for New-Orleans, per *Star of the West*.

News from the Bahamas.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY—GOLD MINES—THE SALT CROP—WRECK OF AN ENGLISH BRIG.

Advices from Nassau (N. P.) are received to the [illegible] of September.

The papers notice the celebration on the 1st of August at Nassau, of the anniversary of the abolition of African Slavery in the British Colonies.

Lieutenant-Colonel WETHERALL, Commandant of the garrison at Nassau, died on the 21st of August.

Later advices from the gold mines recently discovered in Giana, state that the precious metal [illegible] from thence is said to be of very fine quality, and is found in great abundance embedded in quartz, but at the present time, and during the wet season, the district is very unhealthy.

There have been about 250,000 bushels of salt raked in Inagua up to the 1st of August. They have had rain, which will put the raking back about three weeks. At Rum Cay raking had just commenced. Accounts from Mathew Town, to the 20th of August, state that the Company alone had raked in the aggregate about [illegible] bushels of salt, some of which had been sold at 10c. [illegible] bushel. The weather continued fine, and there was still plenty of salt in the pans, which unfortunately could not be gathered on account of the scarcity of laborers. Salt season of the Turks Islands had been highly favorable. Several hundred thousand bushels of salt had been shipped from the various parts of that colony, and about [illegible] bushels were still on hand, with the quantity constantly increasing. Price 10c.

An English brig had been wrecked at Inagua with a cargo of about 250 tons of copper ore, one [illegible] of which had already been saved, and it was [illegible] that the efforts used to save the [illegible] would be successful.

The Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a secret meeting yesterday, all the members present except Mr. CHOLWELL.

The following business that was done was made public:

Mr. BOWEN offered a number of petitions from policemen for permission to receive rewards. After some discussion, Mayor WOOD moved that all such monies be placed in the fund to be created under the law.

Mayor POWELL suggested that the Chief Clerk be requested to provide a book wherein should be entered as an evidence of merit, the several sums so paid into the fund by each officer. The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. BOWEN moved that in the case of the New-London robbery, proceedings be commenced immediately for the recovery of the reward offered. Adopted.

The complaint of C. J. WARREN, property clerk, in regard to the difficulty of getting property from police clerks, was, on motion of Mr. BOWEN, referred to the Committee on General Discipline, to report measures for the removal of the evil.

It was on motion,

Resolved, That Isaac Marsland, James Austin, of Brooklyn, be discharged from the Department, paying them to date for services, as was explained by Mayor WOOD to have been the custom of the old Commission.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the men complained of in the Eighth Ward, tried on 25th, be restored to duty, and paid from the day of suspension. Carried.

The charges against William Westerfield were dismissed.

Mayor WOOD moved that the chief clerk keep a book, alphabetically arranged, for the registering of sentences against members of the Department.

Charges against J. [illegible] were proved and his pay was forfeited for thirty days.

The charges against George Foster not being sufficiently proved, he was reinstated with pay from date of suspension.

In the case of James E. Carter, charges were proved and pay forfeited for thirty days.

Mr. STRANAHAN here moved that D. F. Jones, Moses A. Munn and John Elliot, be made Policemen of the Metropolitan force in Brooklyn. He also moved that Conklin and Smith be appointed Sergeants of the Brooklyn force. Both motions were adopted.

It was resolved that Owen Cunningham be discharged from pay and duty.

The Board then adjourned to meet again at two o'clock Saturday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, At Wholesale. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, TOMATOES, OR ANY other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans. N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City, free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 216 Front-st., near Beekman-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of the FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

ARTHUR'S GLASS SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS. —Call and see them. They are perfect. Being thoroughly annealed, they will stand the heat of boiling water. For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent for the manufacturer, No. 9 Platt-street, New-York.

REMOVAL. SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, Are determined to sell their entire stock of SATIN DE LAINE BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, &c., At greatly reduced prices, In consequence of removing to their new store.

A CARD. The subscribers, having been subject to unexpected delay in completing a part of their building on Broadway, for the business of the present season, would meanwhile invite attention to a stock of goods adapted to a first-class trade, together with every variety of ready-made clothing, which they have now for sale at their old establishment, on Cherry and Catharine sts. BROOKS BROTHERS, Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st., New-York.

FALL, 1857. WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

BARNES & PARK Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES, at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

AT COST, FOR CASH. We will sell our entire stock of Clothing at net cost, for cash, consisting of fine cloth coats, business coats, overcoats, vests and pants in great variety, all recently made up expressly for City retail trade. It will be for the interest of persons wanting articles in our line to call and examine our stock. HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent, that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by adding an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the *City Hall*. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key. S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857. Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie, Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes. DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*. Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH!—Sent postpaid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. One box for 25 cents; four boxes for $1, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 16 State-st., Albany.

SUGAR IS HIGH: THEREFORE USE SPRATT'S "Patent Cans," and preserve fruits without sugar. [illegible] WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

SELLING OUT BELOW COST TO RETIRE FROM business. Carpeting, oil-cloths, [illegible], &c., at a great sacrifice. I. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court. WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor-House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—WATERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. T. L. Harris, HORATIO FOSTER, of this City, to MARY A., daughter of Rev. G. Waters, of Rahway, N. J.

HEATH—CHILD.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, JOHN H. HEATH, of Newburg, N. Y., to EMMA L., daughter of Lewis Child, of this City.

WALLACE—WATSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, by Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Grand-st. Church, JAMES WALLACE, Esq., Brantford, Canada West, to Miss PERSSIS ISABELLA WATSON, late of Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

STEWARD—BURKE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Robert Aikman, of Elizabeth, N. J., WILLIAM STEWARD to MARY AGNES, daughter of F. W. Burke, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SPAIN—COLBY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 28, by Rev. J. S. Holme, A. B. SPAIN to Miss MARY COLBY, daughter of the late Daniel Colby, all of Brooklyn.

PARROTT—BUDDINGTON.—At Stratford, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Wm. T. Hill, ANDREW B. PARROTT, of Bridgeport, to Miss MARY A. BUDDINGTON, of Stratford.

DIED.

BUTTRICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, of congestion of the brain, JENNIE, daughter of Silas H. and Harriet Buttrick, aged 4 years, 7 months and 3 days. Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow morning.

QUANTIN.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, after a long and painful illness, HARRIET, wife of Henri Quantin. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her brother-in-law, James W. Hale, No. 100 West 13th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MCLEAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, LOUISA J. WILLIAMS, wife of James M. McLean. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WALSH.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, of consumption, JOHN HENRY WALSH, in the 26th year of his age. His brother, Andrew Jackson, and relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, this morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 87 West 11th-st. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

JONES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, SARAH ELIZABETH, youngest child of Robert and Elizabeth Jones, aged 1 year, 8 months and 24 days. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 30 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, SARAH LOUISA LAWRENCE, aged 19 years, daughter of Jonathan Lawrence, and grand-daughter of the late Samuel Betts. Funeral from Zion Church, 38th-st., corner Madison-av., Murray Hill, at 10 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MOON.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, SAMUEL K., youngest child of John H. and Margaret Moon, aged 7 months and 5 days. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 177 West 21st-st. His remains will be taken to English Neighborhood.

GIFFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, after a short but severe illness, GEORGE W. GIFFORD, in the 26th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 130 Hammersley-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

BEEKMAN.—At Harlem, on Monday, Sept. 28, ANNIE, twin daughter of Henry and Mary Ann Beekman, aged 20 months. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her parents, foot of 117th-st., East River, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Albany papers please copy.

GENUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, EVALINA, only child of Edward W. and Frances A. Genung, aged 2 years, 7 months and 15 days. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Portland-av., 2d house from DeKalb-av., without further invitation.

LEFFERTS.—At Bedford, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, ANN ELIZA, wife of James Lefferts. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAN MATER.—At Castleton, S. I., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, ANN VANDERVOORT, widow of the late Gilbert Van Mater, of Newtown, L. I., aged 69 years and 3 months. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11½ A. M., on Thursday. The relatives and friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend.

SILVER WARE. WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE. Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line. OLD SILVER WORKED OVER into any style or pattern. Our house was established *over thirty years since* in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY. WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated LA BELLE LOCK. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF MANUFACTURED FURS, LADIES' FURS, CHILDREN'S FURS, GENTS' FURS, CHOICEST SELECTED FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED, BY J. H. BARLEY, No. 34 John-st., and No. 30 Maiden-lane.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WHO CARES FOR THE TIMES? Read the splendid new story of "THE EPICUREAN; or the YOUNG PRIESTESS," by the celebrated TOM MOORE, the only Prose Romance written by him. Beautifully illustrated. Commenced in this week's NEW-YORKER. Now ready. To be had of all news dealers. Four cents a copy.

WHO CARES FOR THE TIMES? Read the splendid new story of "THE EPICUREAN; or the YOUNG PRIESTESS," by the celebrated TOM MOORE, the only Prose Romance written by him. Beautifully illustrated. Commenced in this week's NEW-YORKER. Now ready. To be had of all news dealers. Four cents a copy.

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FISH AND PROVISIONS CHEAP FOR MONEY!!! Extra large Codfish, New Mackerel, Shad, Whitefish, Bluefish and Herring in barrels, halves, quarters and kits. New Dutchess County Pork. EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!! Have you got it? Then go to DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, and see what you can get in exchange for it. Look at their advertisement in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.

CURE FROM THE USE OF SPECTACLES MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE gradually restores the sight from the use of Spectacles, and removes film from the eyes. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

WHO'S GOT ANY MONEY? We advise all who have any of that scarce and particularly sought-after commodity, to go to DAILEY & CO.'S and make an investment. Vide their bulletin in the dry-goods column of this paper.

CASH DOWN. For ready money Messrs. DAILEY & CO. are giving the most surprising equivalents. Look at their list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES. Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER WITH chronic rheumatism, colic, pains in the limbs, back and chest, when DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure, if used as directed? or the money will be refunded by the agents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 25 and 50 cents. See that every bottle is wrapped in yellow paper and signed S. I. TOBIAS. None others are genuine. Sold by druggists generally.

FERRY QUESTION—ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—A note to the signature of MR. KELSEY to a letter recently published, erroneously represented him as the President of the Union Ferry Co. MR. KELSEY was President of the South Ferry Co. before the union of that with the other ferries.

WAKEFIELD ASSOCIATION.—THE MEMBERS of Industrial Home Association No. 2, will meet at No. 183 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the purchasing trustees in relation to the affairs of the Association. It is hoped that all the members will attend. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

SPLENDID SUCCESS!!! EMERSON & PUTNAM COMBINED. EDITION OF 40,000 NEARLY EXHAUSTED. We are happy to state that, from present indications, the union of these popular Magazines has not only secured for the combined work the favor of the former friends of both publications, but is also making a host of new ones in all sections. The large edition, which was thought would be fully equal to the demand, is now nearly exhausted, and we are compelled to put another edition upon the press at once to supply the large additional orders which are now being received from all parts of the Union. This, at a time of such a fearful panic, when the circulation of all similar works is largely falling off, may surely be regarded as a most splendid success. Get a copy at once, or you will be compelled to wait for another edition to be printed. For sale by all dealers, and the publishers, J. M. EMERSON & CO., No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES. Among the whole list offered to the public, WEED'S PATENT stands first and foremost as a family machine, adapted to every kind of work required by Families, Manufacturers, Tailors, Shoe or Harness makers, Dressmakers, &c. Its superiority over other machines consists in its not being liable to get out of order, its great simplicity, and the readiness and ease with which an operator can learn its use. It forms a closer and firmer seam than can be made by hand, and lays a straighter and more even stitch on both sides of the cloth alike, and can be used on the finest silk or heaviest leather, on either of which it forms the same, beautiful, straight and firm seam, with any length of stitch required. The ordinary earnings of an operator on one of these machines is from $3 to $5 per day, and hundreds are now earning a support for themselves and families by this means. Call and see them work at No. 348 Broadway, New-York. WHITNEY & LYON.

"The most magnificent contribution of the present century to the cause of geographical knowledge." HARPER & BROTHERS, Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,) PUBLISH THIS DAY: THE SECOND VOLUME OF DR. BARTH'S DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA. Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa. Being a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the Auspices of H. B. M's Government, in the years 1849–1855. By HENRY BARTH, Ph. D., D. C. L., Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Asiatic Societies, &c., &c. Profusely and elegantly Illustrated. To be completed in 3 vols. 8vo, Muslin, $2 50 a volume. (Vols. I. and II. now ready.)

From the New-York Evangelist. The most magnificent contribution of the present century to the cause of geographical knowledge.

From the London Leader. Every chapter presents matter of more original interest than an ordinary volume of travels.

From the London Spectator. The best account of the interior of Negroland we have yet had.

From the New-York Herald. Will be a standard work in the library of every scholar.

From the New-York Observer. The most important contribution to geographical science that has been made in our times. Thousands of readers in our country will be anxious to get possession of this treasure of knowledge.

From the London Athenæum. For extent and variety of subjects the volumes before us greatly surpass every other work on African travel.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE. NO. 630 CONTAINS

The trial of Sancomi, with view of the interior of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.
Arrest of Burglars and delivery of stolen goods.
A new way to defend a Client.
A Quack, and Spurious Drugs.
Robbery in Algeria.
Theft and Desertion in France.
Highway Robbery.
Murder in France.
Diabolical Murder on the High Seas.
Murder of a Prisoner by a Prisoner.
Poisoning Case in Pike County, Alabama.
Shocking Tragedy—Homicide by a Schoolboy.
Terrible Butchery in Indiana.
Sharp Practice—An Escape.
Vidocq, continued.
An Extreme Sentence—Judge Russell.
The Neversink Tragedy—Verdict Guilty.
A Bogus Burdell Baby in Pittsburg.
The Lady in Black.
Indictments found by the Grand Jury.
Our Prisons and our Prisoners.
Talking too Fast.
Mrs. Cunningham Again.
Important Decision in the Sessions.
Assignation House.
Purity of the Bar.
The [illegible] of the Sexes.
An Error in Moral Geography.
Correspondence, &c., &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents, Nassau-st., and sold by all News Agents everywhere.

A GOOD NUMBER.—"GET THE BEST."—THIS week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED contains the illustrated Poem, "NOTHING TO EAT," Engraved View of the *Central America* in the Gale, with full description; Life in Crystal Palace. COUNTRY CLERGYMAN—His life, trials and influence; Interesting to Pastors and People; Pulpit Teachings. Music by Steam. Women Type Setters. Anti-Fashionism. Review of "Ought Mechanics to Marry." THE WAR IN THE EAST. The Koh-i-noor Diamond; what should be done with it. SWINDLERS AND THIEVES, No. 3; How they look, live and propagate; Number of Thieves and Prostitutes in New-York. Mormonism; The new Deseret Alphabet, illustrated. To Young Men in the Country. RURAL AFFAIRS—Portable Fences; Fine Fruits; Hardy Fruit Trees; Gift Enterprises. THE CITY—Events and Gossip of the Week; Information; The Spirit Prayer, a Poem; Notes and Queries; Patent-Office; Commutation of the Sentence on John Smith for Murder, by President Buchanan. Remarkable Longevity, etc. Only 4 cents. All Newsmen have LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

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EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 FULTON-STREET, Between Gold and Cliff sts.

THE AMOUNT OF FINE AND CHEAP BLACK CLOTH FROCK-COATS, FINE AND CHEAP CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS CONTAINED IN THIS EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT IS IMMENSE. NOT ONE MAN IN A HUNDRED FAILS TO BE SUITED IN EVERY RESPECT. FOR AS REGARDS PRICE, EVANS FLATTERS HIMSELF THAT HE CAN, AND DOES, UNDERSELL EVERY OTHER CLOTHIER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. FOR INSTANCE:

The finest custom made dress Frockcoats	$14 00 to 20 00
Super black and fancy cloth Frockcoats	10 00 to 14 00
Cloth Frockcoats, well made and trim'd	5 00 to 10 00
Over 5,000 cassimere Business Coats	3 00 to 10 00
Fall Raglans	5 00 to 12 00
Beautiful blue cloth Dress Coats	5 00 to 15 00
All the new styles of Silk Vestings	2 00 to 5 00
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3 00
Cassimere Dress Pants	4 00 to 6 00

&c. &c. &c. &c. EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK. CONTINUATION OF SALE AT ALEXANDER JUST'S, NOS. 81 & 83 CATHERINE-ST., (Three doors above Monroe.) 2,000 pieces handsome Printed DELAINES, at 6¼ cents. 500 pieces DE BEGE, &c. Also, SHAWLS, SILKS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, DUCAL PLAIDS. Also, 300 pieces PRINTED LAWNS, at 4 cents per yard. 6 cases double-width high-colored PLAIDS, 18¾ cents, worth 2s. 6d. Ladies, to prevent disappointment, call early at ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 81 and 83 Chatham-st., (three doors above Monroe.)

INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS of FRENCH FLOWERS, Ostrich and Marabout Feathers, Bonnet Materials, &c., Are offered by HOMES & KETCHUM, No. 316 Broadway, Cor. Pearl-st.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS. Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods. INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS of the newest designs received by every steamer. Exclusive styles of NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS, in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 456 Broadway. One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

POINT D'ALENCON AND POINT APPLIQUE SETS AND COLLARS. We will offer, on Monday, A large assortment of POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE, MALTESE, GUIPURE AND HONITON SETS AND COLLARS, At full 30 per cent. lower than any other house in the City. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LADIES' LINEN C. HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS AND COLLARS. 200 dozen more of these Grass Linen Hdkfs.....$1 50 doz. 200 dozen Linen Cambric hdkfs., fancy boxes..$1 50 doz. ALSO, FROM AUCTION, 300 French work Embroidered sets, from......$1 50 to $6. 500 French work Embroidered Collars, from.....75c. to $5. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Have just opened several bales of Ladies' Cloths, In all colors; also, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, Fine Brown and Black Cloths for Ladies' Basques at 14s.

REAL IRISH POPLINS, AT 10S. PER YARD. Plain; also, Bayadere Stripes. In all colors. Auction Goods, and sold at less than cost to import, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SIDE-BANDED SILK ROBES, AT $20. Very elegant Robes, and very cheap. Also, beautiful Flounced Silk Robes, only $15. Extra rich Flounced Robes, $30. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

OWING TO THE DEPRESSED STATE OF THE TIMES. We will offer, on Monday, Sept. 28, Four bales 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, worth 6s. Also, Ballardvale Flannels from 2s. 6d. upwards, with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods at greatly reduced prices. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GRAY PLUSH WRAPPERS, ONLY $5, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. Also, a job lot of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Not the Newest Style, which will be offered at 50 per cent. less than cost.

CHENILLE AND STELLA SHAWLS. Some extra new styles, Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TO ALL WHO HAVE READY CASH! In order to meet the present financial crisis, we have marked down our entire stock of French China, English Iron-stone China, cut and pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware to the COST PRICE, thereby offering cash buyers the opportunity of supplying themselves with such goods at prices barely covering the importation and manufacturing value. PURCHASERS FOR MONEY are invited to inspect the figures below:

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 50
White French China Soup Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen	1 62
White Iron-stone Dinner Plates, extra thick, the dozen	88
White Iron-stone Soup Plates, extra thick, the dozen	88
White Iron-stone Breakfast Plates, extra thick, the dozen	69
White Iron-stone Tea Plates, extra thick, the dozen	60
White Iron-stone Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 00
White Iron-stone Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	15 00
White Iron-stone Toilet Sets, first quality	3 00
White Toilet Sets, second quality	2 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	3 75
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 88
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	90
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 37
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	1 50
Three-light Chandeliers, for gas	7 00
Four-light Chandeliers, for gas	9 00
Hall Lights, for gas	2 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets for gas, two joints	75
Hall Brackets for gas, one light	50
Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	1 87
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	12 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50

Fifty complete sets painted and gilded French China Dinner Services, ranging in price from $65 to $250. Also, a large assortment of Paris-made Clocks and Bronzes. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK. In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains: 1,000 new style Broché Bordered Shawls, at three-and-a-half dollars. 1,000 very superior Gold-Bordered Shawls, at four-and-a-half dollars. 500 very beautiful new style for people Fall at eight dollars. 1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid, rich colored Scotch Border, entirely new, at nine dollars. Together with a multitudinous array of Wool Scarfs, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Articles. BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

CHEAP BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS, American Prints, Cotton Flannels, Drillings, and Domestics of every description, JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PLUSH, CHENILLE AND STELLA SHAWLS. Also, Broché, Merino, and Plaid Wool Shawls, IN GREAT VARIETY—CHEAP! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. MILLER & GRANT have just received a splendid assortment of Paris Embroideries, of their own importation, and are offering Point Aguille Sets and Collars, of their Spring importations, at an immense reduction. No. 203 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. will offer their ENTIRE STOCK OF SILK ROBES, On MONDAY, Sept. 28, At 25 per cent. under the cost of importation. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

1,000 BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, at $5, and upwards. Also, A fine assortment of BLACK THREAD LACES, all widths, received per recent arrivals. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

MERINOS AND CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, a full stock, IN ALL QUALITIES AND COLORS, Now Open. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETING. DOUGHTY & BROTHER, No. 341 Broadway, opposite the Park. Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will open at Niblo's Saloon THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and will continue open during WEDNESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., Oct. 1. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALE Of a Bankrupt stock of DRY GOODS. That rich and varied stock of dry goods recently belonging to the late firm of LANE & PORTER, owing to the urgent necessity for an immediate closing of the business, is now being offered at prices that DEFY COMPETITION. Purchasers should examine this stock and profit by the EXTREMELY LOW PRICES to which the goods have been reduced, in order to effect an immediate clearance. The assortment of SILKS, consisting of robes, plain, black and colored striped, plaids, bayadere and brocade silks, by the yard, reduced THIRTY PER CENT. below the original retail prices. A similar reduction has been made upon the magnificent stock of VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. N. B.—Goods sent to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken and Jersey City. No. 317 Canal, near [illegible].

CHEAP DRY GOODS. GREAT BARGAINS IN FALL GOODS. 200 pieces FALL SILK, purchased at per cent. less than importing cost, selling at a reduction of from 4s. to 2s. per yard. 3,000 SHAWLS, in every style, [illegible] less than usual prices. 150 pieces double width all wool FRENCH MERINOS, every shade, 50c. to 75c. per yard. 500 pieces elegant styles double-width WOOL PLAIDS, superb quality, 2s. 6d. 1,000 pieces fine quality PARAMATTA, every shade, 2s. to 4s. 6d. 250 pieces silk-stripe DUCAL PLAID, [illegible]. 100 pieces beautiful pattern FALL DELAINES, [illegible] FLANNELS, BLANKETS, DE BEGES, [illegible] and every other article in desirable goods, [illegible] unusually low prices. T. & W. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 87 and 89 Catharine-st., Corner Monroe-st.

PARIS STYLE OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway. Will open on Wednesday next, Sept. 30, PARIS MADE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, Together with those of his own manufacture. REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, LONG SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS AND SCARFS. The largest and best assortment he has ever exhibited.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS For City retail trade, Will be exhibited this week. Both imported And of the subscriber's own manufacture; Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, Plain Velvet Cloaks, Beaver Cloth Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS AND BLACK LYONS SILKS, Suited for cloaks and Basques, Are now on sale at retail, By the piece or yard, AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES. The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are now offering goods worth every one's inspection, as the sacrifice sustained by the importers is greater than experienced for many years. 500 black and colored flounced robes at a loss of from $5 to $10 on each robe. BAYADERE SILKS, 200 pieces, 6s. to $1 25 per yard. 60 rich brocade Bayadere. 30 Mourning Silks, at $1, worth $1 75. No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 48 Howard-st.

FALL EXPOSITION. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will exhibit, at Retail, PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and TALMAS, Together With superior [illegible] Own Manufacture, On THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1857. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer, New-York.

FASHIONABLE FALL DRESS GOODS. Paris Robes à quille, in Poplin, Silk, &c. ALSO, Paris De Laines and Cashmeres, Woolen Plaids, Poplins, Paramattas, Dy Beiges, Alpacas, &c., &c. AT VERY LOW PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE ROCHELLE PLAID. A New Article, SUITABLE FOR WALKING DRESSES. Also, FRENCH POPLINS, at very low prices. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., cor. of Mercer.

SUPER FRENCH MERINOS, CHEAP! 1,000 pieces from Auction. ALSO, Rich Paris Printed Ombre and Figured Merinos. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. L. BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just bought an immense stock of ribbons at less than cost; and they can also offer a very choice assortment of embroideries, laces, &c. &c. No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 48 Howard-st.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS. RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. I. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st., Having concluded to go out of his present business, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he is selling out his stock of carpeting and floor oil-cloths at a great sacrifice. Bargains will be guaranteed to purchasers of English velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, superfine and common ingrain carpetings, floor oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, table and piano covers, English druggets, matting, stair rods, &c. Persons of carpeting, think of this if you want bargains. Call early. I. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

GREAT REDUCTION! GREAT REDUCTION! 6-4 Valencia Plaids for 4s. per yard. Rich colors and beautiful styles. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 49 and 51 Chambers-st.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION RECEIVED to-day in blankets, de beiges, wool plaids, [illegible], cassimeres, [illegible], ladies' and children's hosiery and gloves, [illegible], bought for about 50 cents on the dollar, [illegible] the present demand for money, and will be offered at a small advance. Country goods received daily from auction at W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 283 Bowery.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY Bonnets and Hats in all their [illegible] and elegant in patterns. The public are invited to [illegible], No. 341 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

MADAME F. PINCHON, NO. 53 BLEECKER-street, has opened a new and beautiful assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, which she especially adapted to Paris.

WET GOODS—BLANKETS, BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, poplins, de laines, plaids, flannels, [illegible] cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF MATURE AGE, AND large business experience, desirous of leaving his present location in the interior of the State, and independent on a salary, would undertake the management or superintendence of a respectable business, and charge of correspondence. References, of course. Address X. Y. Z., Times Office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—I wish to buy for cash, several hundred dollars' worth of household furniture. Any family willing to sell at a fair price can find a customer by addressing a line to LYMAN, Times Office.

$2,250.—A PERSON WANTED WITH this amount to take the place of a retiring partner in an old-established cash business paying good profits, and requiring the attention of two partners. Apply at Lumber yard corner 18th-st. and 7th-av.

STOVES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—Any party having a fair stock of [illegible] to exchange for lands, choice stocks and part cash, can apply at the real estate agency, [illegible]. BOWMAN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—Corner East 65th-st. and 3d-av., New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.—LOST OR STOLEN.—A certificate for sixteen shares of the capital stock of the Third-avenue Railroad Co., issued to Philip Reynolds, No. 335, bearing date March 18, 1854, and signed by PHILIP REYNOLDS, President, and OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Secretary. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as no transfer will be permitted on the books of the company. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN.—ON MONDAY, AFTERNOON, in a crowd on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., a gold hunting LEVER WATCH, with chain and key attached. The watch was made by [illegible] & Co., No. 11,153. The full value of the lost articles will be paid on their return, and no questions asked. Watchmakers and others are requested to stop said articles. Information may be given to JAMES LEONARD, No. 76 Beekman-st.

LOST—THREE COUPONS, NOS. 22, 23, AND 24, Harlem Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds, for $35 each, due 1st August last. Payment has been stopped, and a reward will be paid for their return at the [illegible] Delivery Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has traveled in the States and Canada, in the [illegible] competent to keep books, or make [illegible] generally useful. Address SPRING, Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT [illegible]; one as first-class cook, understands [illegible] bread, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or [illegible] and seamstress; are willing to make themselves useful; no objection to the country; the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY WELL-[illegible] and highly-respectable Scotch Protestant woman, possessing superior qualifications as nurse or chambermaid, and perfect family seamstress. Can do all kinds of embroidery, dressmaking, &c. Will be found a [illegible] reliable person for any lady [illegible]. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL PROTESTANT [illegible] with excellent City reference, situations in [illegible]; one to do chamberwork and sewing, is quick at [illegible], and will assist with the washing and chamberwork, wages $6 to $7; the other [illegible] washing, is fond of children. [illegible] Call at No. [illegible] East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION [illegible] and ironer, and also other genteel [illegible]. Apply at No. 2 Van Brunt-st., corner Sum-[illegible] for two days. Has been in situation [illegible], and also has got good recommendation [illegible] employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TIDY, AGREE-[illegible] American girl, with 4 years' reference, to do [illegible] and plain sewing, is in every respect a competent [illegible] colored girl to do chamberwork, is intelligent and of undoubted moral character. Apply for 2 days at No. 2 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA-[illegible] girls, one as general houseworker, is good wash-[illegible] chambermaid and nurse, or [illegible] two girls to do the whole work of a family. [illegible] objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. [illegible] 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible], as seamstress and nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference from her place, where she has lived for three years and a half. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., or a note addressed to M. E. F. will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FANCY STORE for a [illegible] respectable Protestant young woman, in whom perfect confidence can be placed in every respect. Call for two days after 2 P. M., or address a note to E. D., No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., at her present employer's, where she has lived for more than five years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA-[illegible] women. One is a first-rate cook, and would assist in washing and ironing. The other as waitress, or would do chamber-work. Both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of city references. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-[illegible], a situation in a small private family; is a good [illegible] and a first-rate washer and ironer, or will do chamberwork, take care of children and assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, a situation as [illegible] has lived with some of the best families in the City and country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, or No. 221 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; are willing to make themselves useful; no objection to the country; the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 208 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 34 Spring-st., [illegible].

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman desires a situation. Is a first-rate cook. Understands the cooking of meats, poultry and game, all kinds of soups, pastries and jellies. Willing to be useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 370 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES a good hand, some active employment, where he would be required to write a portion of the time; no objection to traveling; satisfactory reference given. Address J. NATHANIEL, No. 34 Abingdon-place, corner of [illegible] and Hudson sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do light chamberwork, and plain sewing, or to mind children, or to travel with a lady who has never lived out before. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or would be willing to take in washing.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, A SITUA-tion in a private family. She has had a good many years' experience, and feels confident of satisfying the most fastidious [illegible] reference as to character, &c. May be seen for two days at No. 144 East [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] seamstress, or chambermaid and [illegible]; can cut and fit [illegible]. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, third door above [illegible], for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or to do chamberwork and washing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 231 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE person, speaking English well, a situation as waiter in a private family. Prefers the City. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. [illegible], first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and waiting. Good City references can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 229 East 23d-st., third floor, No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SIT-[illegible] in a private family. Has lived [illegible] years in her last place. Willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference. Call at No. 288 16th-st., third floor front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECT-able Protestant girl for general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; has good reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 312 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A [illegible] young woman, who is in every respect capable of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; can produce the best of City reference as to sobriety, honesty and general good conduct. Call at No. 426 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED [illegible] cook—makes all [illegible] No objection to a respectable [illegible]. The best of reference given. Call [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with plain sewing in a respectable family. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 366 Pearl-st., [illegible].

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT YOUNG women, situations as cook, washer and ironer, or as [illegible], the other as chambermaid and waitress; six years' references from last place. Call or address to No. [illegible], between Lexington and 3d avs., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH [illegible], a situation as child's nurse, or nurse to an invalid lady; has no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 38 Bible House. Can give the best of reference. Inquire for ANN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-man, a situation as laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing. Can give good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVER-ness and seamstress by a lady of much experience; speaks French, English, &c., and has very satisfactory references. Can be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPEC-table young Protestant girl, for general house work; is a first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 412 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA-ble girls, one as good cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 243 6th-av., between [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE Protestant, will do chamberwork and sewing, or will make herself useful; the other will do housework in a small family; references given. Apply at No. 65 3d-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at the frame house on the corner of Hoyt and Bergen sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN experienced Protestant man, in a private family, or [illegible] of a place; the best of City reference given. [illegible] No. 229 East 11th-st. Can be seen [illegible].

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, [illegible], chambermaids, nurses, seam-[illegible] kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-[illegible] procured for good servants without [illegible]. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FIRST-CLASS [illegible] both colored and white, as [illegible] waiters, nurses, seam-[illegible] several doors west [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 West [illegible], between [illegible] and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WO-man, a situation as [illegible]. Apply at No. 186 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork, plain sewing, or to take care of children. Good City reference given if required. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSERY GOVER-ness, [illegible], to take charge of two little girls [illegible] required. Apply before 10 [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, as chambermaid and waiter, as laundress, as family seamstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and nurse, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT TIDY WOMEN, WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City or a few miles in the country; one does the washing and ironing; does up linens in style; all styles of shirt ironing, or as fine laundry and chambermaid; also, her niece, a girl 18 years, in private family or boarding-house; wages $7 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA-ble Scotch Protestants; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; both have excellent recommendations; the cook has one seven years. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, as governess or assistant teacher. Is capable of giving instruction on the piano-forte and organ. Unexceptionable references can be given. Apply to Mrs. COMBE, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable English girl who knows her business thoroughly. She is a splendid hand at all kinds of particular work, such as shirts, ladies' fine things, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA-tion to nurse and to sew. Would have no objections to go South. Good references given. Apply at No. 58 East 16th-st., in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small family. Good City references required. Call at No. 5 East 27th-st. between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITU-ation as waitress in a private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 176 Hester-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITU-ation as chambermaid and waiter; can be seen for one week if not engaged. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 159 Green-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter. No objection to take care of a baby. Good reference given. Apply at No. 127 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND HELP in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 228 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS a good hand at making ladies' and children's clothing. Good City reference. Apply for two days at cap store No. 666½ Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference. Call at No. 23 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SUPERIOR CLASS of female servants, both colored and white, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a respectable private family. Inquire at No. 159 East 16th-st., corner of Avenue A. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper and seamstress, or as nursery governess. Inquire for three days at No. 70 Union-place, 4th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WRITER, A SITUATION in a law office. Advertiser has been in such a situation before. Address OMEGA, Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply for two days at No. 174 East 30th-st.

COPYIST—A YOUNG MAN WHOSE EVENINGS are disengaged is desirous of obtaining some work in the way of copying; writes a plain, legible handwriting. Reference given. Address B. A. R., at this office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

COOPER HOUSE

Reopened, and newly-furnished rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished, price from $2 to $7 per week. Connected is a first-class restaurant. Apply at Cooper House, No. 224 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 29 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within one minute's walk of Fulton Ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be had with board in a pleasant location near Union-square. The house has gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 46 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES can find pleasant board for the Winter on the North River above Newburg. Situation delightful—terms moderate. For particulars address Box No. 3,264 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET.—THE two new stone-front buildings Nos. 145 and 147 West 49th-st. will be used as a first-class boarding-house. Reference required. Apply soon between 6th-av. and Broadway.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, consisting of two parlors with bedrooms attached. Also, rooms on third floor to let, with board, at No. 61 Madison-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BEDroom communicating, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 73 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family, No. 27 Bleecker-st.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th st., between 8th and 9th-avs.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, to let, with board, separate or together, two large parlors on first floor. Other spacious rooms on the first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st.

NO. 163 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET—A second-story back room. Also, a third room on first floor to let, with full or partial board. Apply as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address with real name only and place of business, S. A., Times Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, four pleasant rooms overlooking New-York Bay; location desirable and convenient, within five minutes' walk of South or Montague Ferries. Address MONTAGUE, office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family, for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, Times Office, New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East [illegible]-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NINTH WARD—BOARDING NEAR HUDSON, below Bleecker-st.—Two or three gentlemen can find a very pleasant home, with nice room and partial board, with a family lately from Connecticut. Gas and bath in the house. Terms moderate. Address HOME, Times Office.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISH-ED, with board, No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., (junction of Astor-place.) Two large rooms, connecting, on second floor. Also, one large front room on third floor, with bedrooms connecting. Would also accommodate a few day boarders.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, by a private family, who would extend to the occupants the comforts of home; house first-class, pleasantly located, convenient of access, and possessing modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 30 East [illegible].

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. BELL, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh13, '56-law2yW

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 486 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $25 on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining installments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th of October next. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of October inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.

I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 12 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE ASSIGNEES OF THE LATE FIRM of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, being about to declare a dividend, request all creditors of the firm to send statements of their claims to the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 115 Broadway, on or before the 1st of October.

WM. G. LAMBERT,
WM. H. BLISS,
WM. C. HAGGERTY,
} Assignees.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE—Hartford, Sept. 21, 1857.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars on each share of capital stock standing on the books the 16th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union Bank.

E. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1857.—This Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable at their office on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 2.

B. T. COMPTON, President.

W. J. WILCOX, Secretary.

COLLECTION OFFICE.—NOTES, BILLS AND drafts, payable in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and in all the principal cities in the United States and Canada, will be collected—in specie or currency as may be directed—with promptness, and on moderate terms, by

JAMES CURRIE, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, full seven-octave, richly carved legs, with fruit and grapes, grand diagonal bar, arch-brace, rich, brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and is nearly new and cost $450; price, $300; the piano is a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearl, with scalloped keys and fluted all round. N. B.—To a cash customer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catherine ferries, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for three days.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $650; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 673 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing-case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, very low. Some splendid carved ones. Second-hand Pianos, nearly new, for $200, $175, $150 to $25. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 238 Bowery. Open every evening.

RARE CHANCE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANO, rosewood, made by Bethis & Co., warranted in perfect order, and of excellent tone, will be sold at a great sacrifice at 165 West Broadway, near Canal, by A. WEBER.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, ONE WHO UNderstands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and can do family sewing neatly, may call at No. 11 West 20th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M. None need apply but such as understand their business, and can bring the best of references.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. A Protestant woman, with good City reference, may apply, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or during the evening, at No. 61 5th-av.

WANTED—A COOK WHO WILL ASSIST IN THE washing and ironing; also, a girl who will do the chamberwork and waiting, (Protestants.) Apply at No. 38 Madison-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DOCTOR'S HORSE—AN EXCELLENT ANimal, used to the City, will stand without tying, sound, kind and cheap. Also, a "Messenger Mare," stands 16 hands, will travel 10 miles an hour, handsome action, suitable for carryall or coupé. Inquire at 60 West [illegible].

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to O. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 122 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES AND LOTS at a bargain; one on the north side 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, house 25x45 feet, lot 100 feet, and one 20x40 feet, lot 80 feet, each brown stone and brick with the modern improvements; also one north side 47th-st., middle of the block between 6th and 7th avs., three story and basement brown stone first class house, 20x50, lot 100 feet. Address note to ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each, pantry, closets, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 10 years unexpired. Pays [illegible] annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 83 South-st.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ten small-sized houses and lots, in the upper part of the City, to sell cheap, price from $4,000 to $5,500; good frame house and lot in Brooklyn, price $1,800. Terms liberal. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st. Also, a fine country seat to exchange for Western, City or railroad bonds.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 326 Houston-st., has all the modern improvements; lot 20x9 by about 75. Price $7,500, most of which can remain on mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 11 A. M., or at No. [illegible].

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 180 feet deep to New-st., 34 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M. of

GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 438 BROOME-STREET.—This property is situated only 100 feet from Broadway, and therefore offers great inducements to those who wish to transact a good business without paying a very high rent. To a good tenant favorable terms will be offered. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, NO. 83 Green-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Market-st. railroad depôt. The building is modern style of build; gas and water complete. Will be let low for the Winter to a good tenant. Inquire of H. C. JONES, lock manufacturer, near by the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 28 3d-st, corner 2d-av., in perfect order, with gas, Croton water, &c. Also, a part of the furniture for sale, if required. The location is very desirable for business men. Apply to F. WILKINSON, No. 28 Beekman-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement dwelling-house No. 56 West 28th-st. This house is new; has furnace, gas, water-closets, and all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SMALL NEW BROWN-stone-front house, on north side West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $750, or until May 1 next, $450. Security required. Inquire of M. D. BAGG, 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 4TH-ST., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished; to let or for sale cheap.

MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, AND FURNITURE (new) for sale. Inquire between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 72 East 15th-st.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURnished and gas, to gentlemen doing business down town, consisting of one front parlor and three hall bedrooms, at No. 225 Grand-st., near Bowery.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TO A SMALL family, part of an English three-story basement house, within 7 minutes' walk of the City Hall; rent moderate. Address ALLEN, Box No. 1,467 New-York P. O.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,010 Post-Office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DWELLING, with immediate possession, modern, well built, in good neighborhood, &c., &c. Location 3d to 40th-st., 3rd to 7th-av. Size of house, 21 to 24 feet. Price $7,500 to $10,000. Apply to J. T. ALLEN, No. 115 4th-av.

WANTED—A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THIS City, or stocks and bonds in exchange for a farm 12 miles from New-York, on Long Island, worth $12,000.

A. H. GOUGH, No. 120 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—WEST OF Greenwich-av., neighborhood of Jane-st.; second floor of a modern built house, calculated for a family on each floor, would be preferred. Address CLERK, Times office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 16 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 26 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Ten acres of land delightfully situated at Tarrytown near the River. The ground is located on a hill, affording a view of the Hudson for thirty miles. The place is beautifully adapted for a gentleman's seat, fine houses being already built in the vicinity, and in process of erection. There are fine large old trees on the place, and also a beautiful young orchard in good bearing. The place comprises every natural advantage to make it one of the finest on the River. The drives in the vicinity and the scenery cannot be surpassed. Price $7,500, of which half can remain on bond and mortgage.

Apply at No. 316 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF Madison, a number of good farms, all in good order and beautifully situated, and well worthy the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing property in the country; one farm of 40 acres, one of 50, 60, 75, 84, 100, 115, 132 and 220 acres; these are all good farms, with good improvements; the one of 40 acres is a beautiful one, with fruit of all kinds, fine gardens, good buildings, handsomely shaded with trees, and a large lawn before the house, and well worthy the attention of any one who desire a beautiful country place, it being within ten minutes' walk of the depôt in Madison. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF [illegible] ACRES, SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, will be sold, the whole, or in two parts, to suit a purchaser; two dwellings are on the premises, barn, carriage-house, wood-house, hen-house, all in good order, with a great variety of fruit trees, such as cherries, apples, pears, and small fruits, and a plentiful supply of wood and water; it contains several building sites, and is well located for village or farming purposes. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the property; the owner will be in attendance to show the premises. Inquire of EDWARD CROMWELL, 2½ miles from Yonkers Depôt, or the same distance from Williams' Bridge.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, ONE OF THE very best on Long Island, within 16 miles of New-York, and half a mile from the railroad depôt at Brushville. It is very pleasantly situated on the Jericho plank road; contains 115 acres of as good land as can be found on the island; 107 acres under cultivation, and 8 acres covered with young Locust. On said farm are a good dwelling-house, two barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 19 John-st., New-York, or JOHN ANGUS, Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A CARD.—RELIEF TO THE SUFFERERS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—The undersigned will devote the entire commissions of his Stock Sale, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857, to the benefit of the sufferers from the Central America disaster. He will be pleased to receive orders from those who are charitably inclined, sympathizing with the community for the sufferings experienced by the passengers of the above ill-fated steamer. He awaits the response of the public.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPIRITUAL ENTERTAINMENT.—S. B. BRITTAN, Editor of the Spiritual Age, will lecture in Clinton Hall, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, THIS EVENING. After which, J. B. CONKLIN, the Test Medium, will give an opportunity for direct conversation with the Spirits. Miss EMMA HARDINGE will furnish appropriate music. Admission 10 cents, including [illegible].

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION [illegible] of the [illegible] Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] [illegible]

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING [illegible] Reformed Church, (Rev. Mr. [illegible]) corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from several popular speakers.

LEAKY ROOFS—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF [illegible] made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement [illegible] Water proof Paint; [illegible] cent per square foot; warranted [illegible] years. No. [illegible] Fulton-st., basement.

INSTRUCTION.

F. R. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly [illegible] & [illegible])
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 129 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.

The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. R. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 555 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 226 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals. Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained; or also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 60 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 61 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., of ELEMENT, Esq., No. 46 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 938 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that his school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., was reopened Sept. 7. Assistant Instructors, Messrs. Nelson, de l'Orient, Gallaudet & Coe. A Gymnasium is attached. Residence of the Principal, No. 212 East 14th-st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and ROE'S, No. 683 Broadway.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 2. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 136 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. E. F. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 136 5th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drister, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars with references can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 354 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 26th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 26th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 349 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, 19 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entry.

E. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. E. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, reopens Sept. 1. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. P. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 12th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS HURD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 1, No. 3 East [illegible], between [illegible] and 5th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 296 West [illegible], on Monday, Sept. 14.

J. L. WHITE'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. [illegible] 4th-av., one door above 10th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

PARISIAN FRENCH—ST. L. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 844 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evenings for Gentlemen.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day school No. 136 [illegible]-av. will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 162 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 42 East 22d-st.

EMINENTLY CONVENIENT FOR PARENTS IN NEW-YORK—Situation thoroughly salubrious—Hempstead Institute and Boarding establishment. L. I., twenty miles from New-York. Five instructors. Apply to A. J. SPOONER, No. 163 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. ROCKWELL, No. 290 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; F. R. RANDOLPH, No. 74 Wall-st.; W. S. SLAU, Esq., 35 Park-place; MORTIMER HENDRICK, No. 185 Bleecker-st.; Messrs. SMITH & BOYD, No. 365 Broadway, or the Principal, at Hempstead.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 599 BROADWAY, BY RICH & ANDREWS.—We have now five vacancies for accomplished female teachers, for Music, French, Drawing and English Branches. A number of male teachers are also wanted. Principals and Trustees supplied with teachers gratuitously. Parents directed to the best Schools.

A LADY RESIDING ON THE HUDSON, possessing ample facility for so doing, wishes to receive into her family a few young girls to educate with her own. They will have the care of a mother, together with thorough instruction in English, music, drawing and the languages. Address Mrs. B., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE—The Fall term of this school commenced the 9th September inst. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance. Terms reasonable. Location pleasant, one-quarter of a mile from the depôt.

E. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 and 34 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

$100.—WANTED—BOARD AND TUITION FOR one year (in payment [illegible]) to be obtained for a little girl under [illegible] years in a [illegible] Seminary, in the vicinity of New-York. References given and required. Address SCHOOL, Times Office.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, is now open. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS DALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 21 East 25th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. B. DAVIS' CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner [illegible]-st., will reopen Sept. 7. (Residence No. [illegible] East [illegible].)

MRS. J. B. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. [illegible] Madison-av.

MME. F. DRICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, German and English, and is experienced in teaching and education, wishes to engage in a family or school as daily or resident governess. No objection to go in the country or South. Address for two weeks, No. 29 1st-st., Hoboken; or by letter, Dr. CHARLES COOPER, No. 134 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation as daily governess, in a family in this City; or would like one at the South as resident governess. She instructs in the usual English branches, music, and the rudiments of French and Latin. The best of references given. Apply to, or address, for one week, Miss WHITE, No. 73 West 22d-st.

WANTED.—TWO SISTERS FROM EUROPE WISH situations—the one in afternoon governess, the other morning or daily governess. They teach all the usual branches of an English education, music, French, Italian and German. Good references. Address G., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations as resident or daily teachers in families; one experienced in giving instruction in English, French, Latin and music; the other in English and music. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 242 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, THOROUGHly qualified, desires a situation in a family to teach the English branches to children under 10 years of age. Is also capable of teaching drawing and painting in crayon and oil. Address, for four days, Miss A. S. T., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WHO has received a liberal education, a position as assistant teacher in some respectable school or academy, either in city or country. Unexceptionable references as to character and ability given. Address box No. 3,112 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN A private family to teach children music, French and English. Address, or apply personally, to Rev. E. Y. DWIGHT, No. 3 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

EDUCATION.—WANTED BY A LADY ACCUStomed to teaching, an engagement as private governess, teacher in a school, or traveling companion to a lady going to Europe. The most satisfactory testimonials given, &c. Address or apply, for ten days, to A. B., No. 10 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A GERMAN PROFESSOR of music, well qualified, is wanted in a Southern Female Seminary, healthfully located. Engagement to commence Feb. 1, 1858. Apply only between 9 and 10 A. M., immediately, at No. 45 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes will commence First Week in October, immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe. Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young women in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermission or exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their school-days, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, as well as in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained commensurate with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the Minuet de la Cour, and other [illegible] of usefulness. The gratifying result of the course led to the fact that the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics, and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to collect the most valuable teachers and schools with due regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. [illegible] Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. DURREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October, and Brooklyn on the [illegible] of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Espagnole, Zulma, L'Orientale and the [illegible] de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 10. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 6th-av., near 21st-st. Classes will open on Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857. Days of tuition—Mondays and Thursdays. Afternoon classes for ladies at 3 o'clock—for Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Evening classes for ladies exclusively, from 7 to 8 P. M. [illegible] gentlemen at [illegible], also at [illegible] P. M. From 9 to 10½ P. M. is devoted for the mutual improvement of both classes. All the fashionable dances taught. N. B.—School and private classes attended within a reasonable distance from New-York. Apply as above.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING [illegible] Classes will commence at [illegible] Hall, [illegible] New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on [illegible]. For particulars see circulars, to be had at [illegible]. Private lessons given at No. 65 4th-av., New-York.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
[illegible] CAPITAL [illegible]
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been in [illegible] since [illegible], and has paid to the families of the insured [illegible].

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Late bonus to policy holders was [illegible] per cent.

Applications may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the parties reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Attorney.

KEROSENE OIL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their friends and customers, that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The perfect [illegible] and is the light [illegible] equal in brilliancy to [illegible], at the cost of one-quarter of an ordinary lamp, and [illegible] three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.—At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my clients and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES of STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, EVERY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, in addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS. At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that sales of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 3 Broad-st.

FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE, being the entire stock of Stillwell & Buckhout, at No. 456 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the above extensive warerooms, the entire stock of elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture of the above manufacturers, the whole of which is warranted of the best class as to finish, material, &c. The stock comprises in part rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, [illegible] library bookcases, [illegible] Catalogues [illegible] on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell [illegible] Sept. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser; no checks received in payment of securities unless certified. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] special sales of the same on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

A CARD.—Relief to the sufferers of the *Central America*. The undersigned will devote the entire commissions of his stock sale, THURSDAY, Oct. 1st, 1857, to the benefit of the sufferers from the *Central America* disaster. He will be pleased to receive orders for that day from those who are charitably inclined. Sympathizing with the community for the sufferings experienced by the passengers of the above ill-fated steamer, he awaits the response of the public.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WINES, LIBRARY, &c., THE PROPERTY OF CHARLES E. LIVINGSTON, ESQ.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. [illegible] 21st-st., west of 6th-av., the sale of which will be positive, without regard to weather, and the entire splendid furniture, &c., of the house, will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, full descriptive catalogues of which are ready and can be obtained of JOHN VOGT & CO., No. [illegible] John-st., near William. The furniture, paintings and parlor adornments are of the most chaste and costly description.

[illegible]

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. [illegible] [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] FURNITURE [illegible] mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, [illegible] at the Salesroom, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of superior furniture, most of which has been made to order, comprising several richly covered rosewood parlor suites, étagères, bookcases, chamber suites, wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, hair mattresses, gas chandeliers, velvet and other carpets, kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, one large French plate mantel mirror, &c.

Also,

By order of the Assignee, a lot of French plate mirrors, writing desks, chairs, &c.

Also,

On account of a bankrupt estate, one rich carved rosewood parlor suite, costing $[illegible], one rosewood library bookcase, one mahogany ditto, two rosewood marble-top washstands, two marble-top étagères, &c.

Sale positively without any reserve.

N. B.—Goods carefully packed for shipping.

Also a line of splendid canary birds in full song and in handsome cages.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany tête-à-têtes, in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in do., black walnut marble-top étagères, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood chairs in brocatel, easy chairs in enameled leather and reps, black walnut bureaus, lace window curtains, black-walnut washstands and bedsteads, crockery and glassware. Also, an assortment of stuffed birds in branches, in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist Wm. Galbraith.

IRVING, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SPLENDID AND NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—IRVING, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Oct. 7, 1857, an elegant, substantial and costly collection of rosewood brocatel furniture, of the [illegible] magnificent French plate mantel, pier and oval mirrors, elaborately carved rosewood wardrobes and bedsteads, &c., and a very superior collection of oil-paintings, a great variety of beautiful window curtains, &c. This sale presents unprecedented advantages, as bargains can be had. Those about purchasing are invited [illegible] A. M. daily until day of sale on the premises No. 139 East [illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., stuffed birds on branches, in groups and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, William Galbraith.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Will be sold Oct. [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the hotel kept by ABRAHAM BUTLER, at Port Richmond, all the Real Estate of PAUL MERSEREAU, Esq., deceased, consisting of a homestead of 14¼ acres of first quality land with a good two-story stone dwelling and kitchen, with barn and other out-buildings, a well of excellent water at the door, and other conveniences. The place is well stocked with choice fruits of various kinds, and about [illegible] from the ferry.

Also a lot 84 feet front, by 170 feet deep, adjoining the [illegible] Butler on the Port Richmond road.

Also 12½ acres of salt meadow, lying on the Sound, [illegible] Elizabeth Port. Conditions made known [illegible] H. S. METCALF, Referee.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will hold their regular [illegible] Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues [illegible] at their office, No. 11 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 13 Nassau-st., a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising beds, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, tables, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, crockery, cutlery, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Also, 2 solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and haircloth; pier, mantel and oval mirrors, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

For account of whom it may concern.

$6,000 Galena and Chicago Union R. R., 7 per cent., 1st mortgage bonds, 1863.

50 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	
42 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	
50 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	
40 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	
20 shares American Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	
40 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	
25 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	
60 shares Bull's Head Bank	$25	each.
30 shares [illegible] Bank	$100	each.
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank	$100	each.
20 shares Bank of the Republic	$100	each.
40 shares Bank of America	$100	each.
40 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	$20	each.
40 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co.	$25	each.
40 shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co.	$20	each.
30 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.	$17	each.
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	$100	each.
30 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.	$25	each.
40 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	$30	each.
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	$50	each.
100 shares National Bank	$50	each.
100 shares Chatham Bank	$25	each.
10 shares Hanover Bank	$100	each.
20 shares East River Bank	$25	each.
40 shares Citizens Bank	$25	each.

Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sale to-morrow, Oct. 1. Also, special sales when required. Office No. 38 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—Positive Sale of valuable property on Dey-street.—The new, 5-story marble-front store, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, 25x77 feet. The property is now leased to a responsible tenant for a term of years, at $5,000 per annum. $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 86 Beekman-st., fresh and seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash. Also, a lot of men's thick boots sold as they are.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TO-MORROW, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 144 Thompson-st., a large assortment of household furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, &c., carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, China toilet and tea sets, also a Heddenburg patent heater, with fixtures, &c., complete, the property of a party moving West.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—ON WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 24 mahogany chairs, 12 oak cane-seat do., 3 mahogany bureaus, 2 mirrors, 4 carpets, 3 marble-top tables, 2 extension tables, a lot of crockery, glassware and kitchen furniture, 1 cooking stove, &c.

J. CAMPFIELD, Attorney for Mortgage.

FINANCIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, bondholders and friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad will be held at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, in 8th-st., near Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the condition and prospects of the Company. The Committee would urge upon all interested in its permanent welfare the absolute necessity of a general attendance.

BENJAMIN LODER,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
JOHN STEWARD, Jr.,
Committee of Stock and Bondholders.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS.

Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., (TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held on the 23d day of September, 1857, at No. 13 Broad-st., in the City of New-York. On motion of Edwin Bartlett, Esq., JAMES BROWN, Esq., was appointed Chairman, W. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Charles Moran, Esq., President of the Company, addressed the meeting on the present condition and future prospects of the Company.

Richard Lathers, Esq., also addressed the meeting on the subject of the proposed new Loan.

On motion of S. B. Ruggles, Esq.

Resolved, That Mr. Moran be requested to furnish a copy of his Address for publication, and that the same be printed in pamphlet form.

On motion of Benjamin Loder, Esq.

Resolved, That a Committee of Stockholders and Bondholders be appointed to confer with the President and Directors, on the subject of affording the necessary assistance to the Company.

Messrs. Benjamin Loder, Wm. Whitewright, Jr., John H. Gourlie, and John Steward, Jr., were appointed such Committee.

Notice was given that the books of subscription for the new Loan would be open at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

The Meeting then adjourned.

JAMES BROWN, Chairman.

W. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held on the 23d inst., at No. 13 Broad-st., beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have had under consideration the object for which they were appointed, and have examined the statements and accounts furnished by the President, Mr. Moran, with as much care as the limited time and opportunity would permit, together with the propositions submitted by him, to relieve the Company from its financial embarrassments, which have doubtless had, and must continue to have, a most prejudicial effect upon the true interests of the Company, as well as on the market value of the stock, and certain classes of Bonds.

The unsecured Bonds, amounting to $10,500,000 (the amount paid into the Sinking Fund being deducted), and the Stock amounting to $11,000,000, making in the aggregate, $21,500,000,000, will almost cease to have any market value unless immediate relief is afforded.

1. The Committee would therefore recommend to holders of Bonds unprotected by mortgages, to come forward promptly with their subscriptions to the proposed Loan and exchange a portion or the whole of those Bonds, for the Mortgage Bonds, on the terms proposed by the Company, in their circular of the 17th August last; which Mortgage Bonds will be secure beyond all reasonable contingencies, because the entire amount of Mortgage Bonds, including the proposed issue, will amount to only $19,000,000, while the present cost of the Company's property is $35,000,000, upon which latter amount, if relieved from its embarrassments, the Company can, under ordinary circumstances, with prudent and economical management, earn a fair interest. This opinion is based upon the generally large yearly increase of receipts, since the Road has been opened to Lake Erie.

2. That the unsecured Bondholders who do not wish to double the amount of their present investment in the Bonds of the Company, should subscribe to the Mortgage Bonds to the extent of one-half, or one quarter of the amounts which they now hold of these unsecured Bonds. This would make secure a portion of their present investment, while the remainder would be greatly increased in value, probably to the full extent of their new subscription.

3. To the holders of the Capital Stock, the Committee would earnestly recommend a subscription to the new Bonds of the Company, half of which can be paid for, in accordance with the terms of the new Loan, in the unsecured Bonds of the Company, at par, which can now be purchased at very low rates; or, if preferred, the owners of the Stock can make cash advances to the Company, to a moderate amount, in proportion to the Stock held by them respectively.

These advances the Company will secure beyond any reasonable contingency, by depositing with the United States Trust Company double the amount of the new Mortgage Bonds, in trust, for the repayment of these advances, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, out of the proceeds of the new Loan, when fully negotiated.

The Stockholders would immediately receive the benefit of the rise in the value of their shares, which must immediately follow the relief of the Company from its present financial embarrassments.

A very important feature in the proposed Loan which the committee think should not be overlooked, is the fact that it proposes to increase the actual indebtedness of the Company to the extent of only 1,000,000 dollars, and that amount the Company propose to expend in completing their work at the terminus at Jersey City, which will bring into practical use a work of immense advantage, and on which a very large amount of money has already been expended, which now lies comparatively valueless.

The amount required, in cash, to pay off the floating debt and continue the work at Jersey City, although large in itself, is small when compared to the aggregate amount already invested in the Road, and the actual cash subscription of about 8 per cent. on the whole amount of Bonds and Stock, would relieve the Company from all embarrassment, and furnish a surplus to complete its unfinished work at the terminus opposite the city; if thrown entirely upon the unsecured bondholders and stockholders, the amount required in cash would fall short of 15 per cent.

The Committee do not hesitate to state as their opinion, that if the whole amount asked for were subscribed at once, or within thirty days, the advance in the market value of the Stock and Bonds would be at least equal to the whole amount of the required subscription.

After a careful consideration of the whole subject before them, and of the large amount invested in this work, together with its yearly growing importance to the City of New-York, and how small an amount, comparatively, is required to relieve the Company from all embarrassments and to place it upon a sure foundation, the Committee cannot believe that the Public, and particularly the Bond and Stockholders, will allow it to be discredited and its usefulness seriously impaired, if not destroyed thus imposing a loss upon them of double the amount required by the Company;—for the Committee consider it their duty to say, in all frankness, that they see no other practicable mode of relief than the one proposed, and they cannot take leave of the subject without an earnest appeal to all to aid promptly, and efficiently in response to the application of the President and Directors to subscribe to the proposed Loan. Unless this is done, without delay, the Committee cannot see any prospect of relief from the embarrassments of the Company.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN LODER,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
JOHN STEWARD, Jr., Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1857.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEBT SINKING FUND UNDER SECTION THREE, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1857, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, or reject offers not such as in their opinion [illegible] the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $[illegible]. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 20th of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 23, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 16 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. R. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TREVOR & COLGATE—SUCCESSORS TO BEEBEE & CO., have taken the office No. 47 Wall-st., lately occupied by that firm, and are prepared to buy and sell all descriptions of Specie and Bullion on the most liberal terms.

TREVOR & COLGATE, No. 47 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 59 Beaver-st. By order of the Board.

G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—Coupons of the 2d mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st of October, will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

HENRY WICK, Treasurer Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK OF REPUBLIC, PROVIDENCE, and South Royalton, wanted, this day and to-morrow, at 90 cents, by E. S. BEBEE, No. 8 Wall-st., room No. 13.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.*

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, *for Rochester*; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, *stopping at all stations.*

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 10 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked *to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.*

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY [illegible], 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Albany passenger trains, 6 A. M., 12 M., and 5½ P. M.; for Sing Sing 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 6¾ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, [illegible] and 10 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., [illegible] London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst.

A steamer will leave the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 11½ and 12 o'clock.

The ARABIA will sail on 14th of October.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, SEPT. 30.—The new and fast steamship TENNESSEE, 1,300 tons burthen, Captain W. H. TALBOT, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 4 North River, for New-Orleans, without touching at any intermediate port, on WEDNESDAY the 30th September, at 4 P. M. She has been fitted up with elegant cabins, and her accommodations are unsurpassed. She will commence receiving freight on Friday, 26th inst.

Passage, first cabin stateroom $50
Passage, steerage $25

Freight, 25 cents per cubic foot.

Apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed direct by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN WILL be at her berth, Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY next, to load for Norfolk and Richmond, and will leave at 4 o'clock P. M. the following SATURDAY, 3d October.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Wed'dy, Sept. 30,	11 M.	Wed'dy, Sept. 30,	3 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1,	12 M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	3¼ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 2,	6¾ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 2,	2 P. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents.

RACES.—DURING THE RACES OVER THE Fashion Course, 29th and 30th inst., Three Boats will ply upon the Tenth-st. Ferry, and Two Boats upon the Twenty-Third-st. Ferry to Green Point, where conveyances will be found waiting to convey passengers to the track.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

PETER ROBERTS,
H. T. CROSBY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of WESLEY & KOWALSKI, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the outstanding business of the firm will be settled by C. KOWALSKI, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

(Signed) E. B. WESLEY,
C. KOWALSKI.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.

C. KOWALSKI will continue the Stock and Exchange Commission business at No. 46 William-st.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tyugascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 781 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes. Also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 32d-st., Nos. 112 and 118 7th-av., between 19th and 19th sts.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, [illegible]. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure rides with a band of music to enliven the scene.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torment of tooth-ache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU! HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures disease of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures disease of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude, [illegible] loss of sleep, horrors, &c.

[illegible] frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community; hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $6 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. E. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Walleigh, Lawrence, Mass.; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT may be consulted with entire confidence on delicate diseases at his old-established office No. 19 Duane-st., where he has practiced as above for over 25 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the genito-urinary organs, on application to him may rely on being honorably treated. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diplomas in his office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. COOPER—NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 794 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. P. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., to 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show cases taken in Exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 554 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country.

J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.

Circulars forwarded on application.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM. COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. Largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. *Our Printing Office and Bindery,* complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO [illegible] for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. [illegible] Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking association, having its banking-house at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 16th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in full to the undersigned at said office, on the [illegible] day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857. JOHN [illegible], Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—EFFINGHAM COCK, WILLIAM [illegible] and GEORGE [illegible] COCK against SAMUEL [illegible].—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer on [illegible] No. 49 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and fifty-three dollars and seven cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 20, 1857.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

au21-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—STEPHEN J. WALTERS against HUGH [illegible] MATTHEW MALLINSON and PHOEBE MALLINSON, his wife.—(Summons for relief.)—To MATTHEW MALLINSON and PHOEBE MALLINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint, as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 28, 1857.

[illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on [illegible] day of August, 1857.

A. M. [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney.

au-law6wW*

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] against JOSEPH FOSTER, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH FOSTER, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 53 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.

[illegible], Plaintiff's Att'ys., No. 53 Liberty-st.

s18-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MUSKINGHAM BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars, with interest from the 18th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.

WM. C. E. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

s30-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MUSKINGHAM BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-two hundred and forty dollars, with interest from the 22d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.

WM. C. E. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

s30-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BANK.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 28, 1857.

WM. C. E. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

s30-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 449 3d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated, New-York, July 28, 1857.

SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.

jy29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of [illegible], No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 15, 1857.

CAROLINE [illegible], Administratrix, &c.

jy16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.

[illegible] BRENAN, JOHN FLANLEY, Executors.

jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.

MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.

ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 First-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York March 31, 1857.

ALLAN HAY, Executor, &c.

mh31-law6mW*

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE FABRESUETTES FILS & MOREL, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Lathe, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 168 Greenwich-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW steam engine wanted, about 20-horse power. Address, soon, L. H., Westport, Conn.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles on liberal terms. *We call especial attention to the quality and character of our manufacture.* We guarantee the contents of the bags to be the same as the stamp thereon—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron of the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 22 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at House's Point, Troy or Albany.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Cobbing's extra Lead and Tallow Oils for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders promptly attended. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 232 Walker-st. Naturalization papers must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART, No. 349 Broadway.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Notwithstanding the assertion in the public prints to the contrary, the first full-length life-size untouched photograph ever made in this world was executed by J. GURNEY, and can be seen at the Fair of the American Institute, Crystal Palace; also examine the matchless collection of Photographs finished in oil, (full length and life-size on canvas,) pastel, aquarelle, India ink and crayon. Imperial, Kohi-noor and Plain Photographs, Hallotypes and Daguerreotypes executed in the most artistic manner by a corps of talented artistes under the personal supervision of J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS ON IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Rosin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines." It burns freely, gives a [illegible] light without smoke, and leaves [illegible] clean [illegible]

[illegible] Portable Gas [illegible] the Maryland Portable [illegible] public attention to the [illegible] and designed chiefly [illegible] hotels, &c. [illegible] cheap, efficient and simple in [illegible] and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

[illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, where descriptions [illegible] S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS.—KNOX has his rivals, who have their friends, who fancy that they—the aforesaid rivals—get up hats equally good and cheap as this [illegible] but the masses—the great public—know perfectly well that the only place in town [illegible] a first-class fabric is at his establishment, [illegible] Broadway, corner Fulton-street. This undoubted [illegible] his place with customers just [illegible] of his dashingly-beautiful Fall style. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

TO REMOVE ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, &c.—Make a few applications of "FONTAINE'S Cream of Wild Flowers." All imperfections will soon disappear, [illegible] skin will be left white, soft, delicate, and [illegible]. For washing Infants and Children—Preventing [illegible], &c., mothers will find it invaluable. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. [illegible] Broadway and No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE FISH WE READ ABOUT.—You may see them all in the Aquaria at Barnum's Museum. In [illegible] elegant Crystal Tanks, the fish of the sea and [illegible] the lakes, the blossoms of the ocean and the river, [illegible] together as if in their ancient homes, making it a sight worth a hundred miles travel to gaze at. The Welsh Nightingale sings, besides, at Barnum's this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment removes all discoloration of the skin, and allays the itching and inflammation generated by heat or cold. It takes the sting out of every eruptive disease, and heals, by eradication, not suppression, all kinds of sores, tumors, carbuncles, scrofulous ulcers, and cancerous disorders. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The successful new drama of "The Sons of Toil," the laughable pantomime of "Pongo, the Ape," and the comedy of the "Yankee Heiress," are to be performed at this popular Theatre to-night. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss JULIA DALY and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of Gas-Fixtures just out for the Fall trade; also, a new Patent Gas Purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

BANK FAILURES, BANK FAILURES.—New-Jersey, State and Eastern Bank bills taken at par for clothing at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S Central Clothing Warehouse, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, opposite the Sun and Herald offices.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY

[illegible] his Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, Photographs [illegible] by [illegible] dimensions. They are the [illegible] in the world. The public are invited to call and examine them.

[Advertisement.]

A full length Portrait of FRESCOLINI, life size, has just been added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Sept. 29.

[illegible] N. Y. State 6s, '[illegible]	[illegible]	140	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		60
[illegible] do. '[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do.	c	59½
[illegible] Missouri St. 6s	67½	50	do.		59½
[illegible] N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	[illegible]	50	do.	b3	59½
[illegible] N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	[illegible]	100	do.	b60	61
[illegible] Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	75	100	do.	c	59½
[illegible] do.	77½	200	do.	c	59½
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	200	do.	s10	59½
[illegible] Ill. C. Feb. Bds.	[illegible]	25	do.	c	59½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do.	b30	60
[illegible] Bank of America	[illegible]	200	do.	s60	59
[illegible]	80½	100	do.		59½
[illegible] Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	50	do.	b3	59½
[illegible] Ocean Bank	72	50	do.	b3	59½
[illegible] Gal. Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	110	Erie Railroad	s3	12½
[illegible] Canton Co.	15	208	do.	s3	12½
[illegible] do.	14½	100	do.	c	12½
[illegible] do.	15½	100	do.	b20	12½
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	b30	12½
[illegible] do.	60½	100	do.		12½
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	250	La C. & Mil. R. R.		6½
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	700	Reading R. R.	s10	35
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	100	do.	s10	34½
[illegible] Mich. Cen. R. R.	44	100	do.	s10	34½
[illegible] Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	101	200	do.	b10	35
[illegible] do.	100	200	do.	s10	34½
[illegible] Cumberland Coal Co.	7½	200	do.	s5	35
[illegible] do.	7½	1100	do.	c	35
[illegible] do.	7½	100	do.	s30	34½
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	100	do.	s10	34½
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	200	do.		35½
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	200	do.	s30	34½
[illegible] P. M. Steamship Co.	[illegible]	400	do.		35½
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		16½
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	100	do.		16½
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	100	do.		16½
[illegible] Chi. & [illegible]	[illegible]	50	do.		17
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	50	Mic. S. & N. I. prf. st'k		32½
[illegible] Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31	10	Illinois Cen. R. R.		84
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	30	do.		85
[illegible] Chi. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		9½
[illegible] do.	64½	200	do.		9
[illegible] do.	64½	100	do.		9½
[illegible] Mil. & Miss. R. R.	22				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by S. DRAPER:

$10,000 Mil. & Hor. R. R. Co. 8s, Int. added	42
10,000 City of Milwaukee 7s, Int. added	50
[illegible] New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s, Int. ad.	58
[illegible] City of Brooklyn, 6 ₩ cent. bds., Int. ad.	80
[illegible] Kentucky 6 ₩ cent. bonds, Int. added	90
[illegible] Missouri 6 ₩ cent. bonds, Int. added	65
[illegible] shares Bank of the State of New-York	84
[illegible] shares Bowery Bank	85
[illegible] shares Chatham Bank	68½
[illegible] shares Nassau Bank	80
[illegible] shares Bank of Commerce	85½
[illegible] shares Park Bank	[illegible]
[illegible] shares American Guano Co.	60

Also, the following by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co.:

[illegible] N. Y. City 6 ₩ ct. Bonds, payable Feb., '[illegible]	87½
[illegible] shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	142½
[illegible] shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	140
[illegible] shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	140
[illegible] shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	137½
[illegible] shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	89½
[illegible] shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	90
[illegible] shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	100½
[illegible] shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.	101
[illegible] shares Union Coal and Iron Co.	60
[illegible] shares Bank of Commerce	84½
[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	109½

After the adjournment of the Board, yesterday, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

[illegible] Iowa City (Wis.) 8 ₩ cent. Bonds, int. add.	50½
[illegible] Lexington City (Ky.) 6 ₩ cent. Bds. int. add.	48½
[illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 7s. int. add.	10
[illegible] Davidson Co. (Tenn.) 6 ₩ ct. Bds. int. add.	54
[illegible] St. Louis City 6 ₩ ct. Bds. in 1856. int. add.	68½
[illegible] St. Louis City 6 ₩ ct. Bds. of 1850. int. add.	66½
[illegible] Milwaukee City 7 ₩ ct. Bds. int. add. 47@	49½

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] Erie Railroad s10 12½; [illegible] Mich. Central R. R. 45½; [illegible] Ill. Central R. R. b30 85½; [illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 9½; [illegible]

TUESDAY, Sept. 29—P. M.

The financial excitement to-day, though fully equal to Monday and Saturday, was attended by less embarrassment in meeting payments at Bank, and there was a partial sale for Foreign Exchange at some sort of rate, which could not really be said of the market yesterday. In regard to the Bank movement, it was rumored at an early hour that a meeting of Presidents at the Merchants' Bank had resolved upon extending the aggregate discount line five millions dollars. There was such a meeting, but the exact nature of the relief was not determined upon, if indeed the particular subject of mercantile relief was discussed. Another meeting was also held at 3 o'clock, the determination of which may or may not be sent to the Press in an official form, and we therefore give the general outside report, for what it may be worth, *that an additional line of accommodation to the extent of three millions of dollars is immediately to be arranged for.* We make no doubt that something like relief to their dealers has been resolved upon by the Banks as the only means of assuring their own position as specie-paying concerns in the existing temper of the public mind. The experience of Saturday and yesterday in money negotiations of all kinds, but particularly in the exchanges connected with the receipt, sale and export of produce, could not with safety be repeated throughout the week, to embrace the heavy mercantile payments of the 4th October, without bringing disaster to lender as well as borrower—to bank as well as merchant. This fact was probably as clearly seen on Saturday as to-day, but for the want of a leader of commanding force among the Bank officers, practical action was deferred until trouble was brought to their own doors, and the primary meeting of to-day convened for relief at home—among themselves. This relief was rightly and sufficiently noted, and then the case of their dealers and the *dead lock* upon the Foreign Exchange, and the negotiation of all paper declined at bank, were taken into account. The remedy will doubtless be made prompt and efficient whatever form it may take. A realizing sense that the Banks and the Merchants must rise from the existing depression or fall into bankruptcy or suspension together has been fairly arrived at to-day. The low sales of Bank shares this afternoon tell the story. The solving of the embarrassment is now thrown wholly upon those who have the specie means, and (up to this time) the popular confidence to accomplish this duty. We take it that from to-morrow, practical relief and the real "better feeling" in the Money market are sure to date.

The sales of bills on London to-day were at 102¼@103 for prime transient signatures, and 104 @106¼ for the standard drawers here. The range may seem an extraordinary one, but if we were to quote everything done, including some grain bills with shipping documents attached, the extremes would be from par to 106¼ premium; on Paris and Havre, terms were made at 5.40@5.25. Mercantile discounts were again difficult to be effected, and we heard only of a few transactions in strictly No. 1 signatures at 24 ₩ cent. per annum. Exchange on Philadelphia and Baltimore was at 92@90 ₩ cent., or 8@10 ₩ cent. discount. On Boston no rate was named by the brokers, the exact burden of the New-England currency remaining uncertain through the day. The Sub-Treasury did a noble day's work by disbursing to the banks $871,000 against an income of only $280,000, reducing the Government balance in the New-York Office to $9,131,540. The disbursements are mainly for the purchase of Public Stocks by the Treasury Department. The Bowery Savings' Bank last evening resolved to sell a million of dollars of their stocks to the Government at 116 ₩ cent., and part of the certificates go on immediately. The accounts from Philadelphia are much better for the restoration of steady action among the Banks, all of which entered this morning upon the following arrangement:

1. A suspension of specie payments on all notes, large and small.

2. The prompt issue of their own notes of the smaller denominations, for checks, and all other obligations against them.

3. An increase of discount to their customers, with the object of affording immediate relief.

The Stock market further recovered from the extreme panic depression of yesterday, and the general list, with the exception of the City Bank Stocks, closed firm this afternoon. The recovery since yesterday is equal, in New-York Central, to 3 ₩ cent.; New-York and Erie, 3¼ ₩ cent.; Missouri 6s, 4¼ ₩ cent.; Reading, 5 ₩ cent.; Rock Island, 3 ₩ cent.; Galena, 3 ₩ cent.; and some other Road shares in like proportion. Illinois Central Stock left off 85 ₩ cent. There was a fair amount of business done, and the feeling appeared to be that some decided relief in the Money market is near at hand.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods during the week, was $1,627 240 against $1,309 390 the week ending Sept. 27 last year.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

THE BOSTON BANKS—GAIN OF $90,000 IN SPECIE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

A meeting of the Boston Bank Presidents was held this afternoon, at which 24 of the 36 Banks were represented.

A proposition to discount ten per cent. of their capital during the week, was discussed and unanimously favored, but without definite action the meeting adjourned till to-morrow to enable the Banks not present to vote upon the proposition.

The Banks have gained $90,000 in specie to-day.

THE HARTFORD BANKS.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Hartford Banks have no idea of suspending specie payments. They are vastly stronger than they were last week. Their liabilities are much reduced, and their specie has been increased by the energetic steps taken for the purpose. All persons may rest easy that no one of the Hartford Banks is in any danger of suspending. The condition of each is known to all, and all are satisfied that the crisis is past.

THE RUN ON THE ALBANY SAVINGS BANKS STOPPED.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The run on the Savings Banks subsided this morning as suddenly as it commenced yesterday.

The gold drawn from the Albany Savings Bank yesterday afternoon is being returned to the same institution this morning.

SUSPENSIONS IN NEW-JERSEY—FAILURES, ETC.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Burlington, Camden, Cumberland and Salem Banks are reported to have suspended.

The East Jersey Banks, including the Trenton, more immediately affected by New-York, will hold out.

H. B. BOTTOM & Co., paper dealers, and BOTTOM, TIFFANY & Co., machinists, suspended to-day, on account of protested New-York paper.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 29—6 P. M.

Everything is perfectly quiet. The banks paid all the demands upon them to-day.

The suspension of Messrs. BOTTOM & TIFFANY, machinists, is contradicted.

SALEM, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The report from Trenton needs modification. The Salem Bank, influenced by the action of the Philadelphia Banks, though prepared to meet its issue, has only partially suspended. It redeems "fives" and cashes the checks of depositors in its own bills. It continues also to exchange notes on Banks good in Philadelphia and New-York.

THE BANKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Bank affairs are settling down on the no-specie basis. The banks are preparing to issue small notes. The Pennsylvania Bank notes are to be received at the other institutions to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 29—3 P. M.

The City and the Southwark Banks are paying specie on their small notes.

Notwithstanding their agreement of yesterday, they are receiving the notes of other Banks on deposit, excepting the Pennsylvania.

SUSPENSIONS IN GEORGETOWN, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Bank of Commerce and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks of Georgetown have followed the example of the Washington Banks, and suspend specie payments.

None of the banking houses have refused the demands against them, except the suspended house of Messrs. [illegible]

GEORGETOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Bank of Commerce of Georgetown, which continued to redeem its issue in specie, has come into an arrangement with the District Banks, and suspended specie payments altogether.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in Georgetown has also suspended.

THE NORFOLK BANKS.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 29.

All the Banks here continue firm.

SUSPENSION IN ELIZABETH CITY.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Farmers' Bank of this City has suspended. The brokers are taking the notes at 50 per cent. discount.

SUSPENSION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Messrs. E. J. TINKHAM & Co., Bankers, of this City, suspended this morning. There is no run on the other Banks.

SUSPENSION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Messrs. BOER, MITTENBERGER & Co., Bankers here, closed their doors this morning. Their assets are said to be ample. Cards signed by a large number of our wealthiest citizens are published, guaranteeing the solvency of LUCAS & Co., and RENICK & PETERSON, and assuring depositors of the safety of their deposits. The public mind is very unsettled, and there is a general run on our brokers. The Banks stand firm, and are discounting liberally.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 29—3 P. M.

The Bankers upon whom the runs were made this morning freely and promptly met all checks, and has restored confidence. The excitement has almost entirely subsided.

The immediate cause of the suspension of BOER, MITTENBERGER & Co., was the non-arrival of coin *in transitu*. The probabilities are that they will reopen to-morrow.

The assets of ANDERSON & Co., and of DAWLEY & BARNDALE, largely exceed their liabilities. The presumption is that they will resume in a very short time.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Money is light and Exchange stagnant, but no fears for the Banks are expressed.

The Philadelphia Banks.

From the Philadelphia Press Sept. 29.

After several conferences among the Presidents of all the City Banks yesterday, it was determined to suspend the payment of specie on notes of all denominations;

To issue their own notes, including the smaller denominations, for checks and all other obligations; and

To increase the line of discounts with a view to immediate relief, while maintaining the purpose of a resumption of specie payments.

It was also determined to admit the Bank of Pennsylvania to equal participation in this arrangement, upon the foregoing conditions.

This is the only step the banks have taken that has exhibited the concert and spirit of mutual conciliation, which the occasion demanded, and it has been followed by a cheerful rally, that must be productive of great benefit. We only regret, since such a resort was imperative, that it was not adopted at the outset, without counting the cost. No sacrifice ought to have been worth considering, that would have enlisted the energies and sympathies of the business community, and kept us moving forward with one heart and one fellowship.

It becomes us, however, not to lament what is past, but to apply what is present. In this spirit let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, and with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, start the car that bears the fortunes of more than half a million of people. We are strong enough to help ourselves, and we would be false to duty in hesitating at the effort.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 29.

Some of the banks yesterday, it is stated, as soon as it was determined to pay out notes, and not redeem them in coin, commenced discounting, and in one or two instances, it is reported, extended their accommodations to quite a large figure. The propriety of this course is very questionable, and will not only endanger the success of any project of relief brought before the Legislature, but is calculated to indefinitely postpone a resumption of specie payments. The Legislature will be slow to extend relief to the banks, without the banks yielding something in return to the public, whose laws have been violated. One of the conditions exacted, we have no doubt, will be a resumption of specie payments at a given and an early day. Our banks are like individuals failing to meet their engagements, and asking for an extension. An individual of honest purpose says, "I cannot pay now, but if you will give me time, by economy and retrenchment of expenses, I can pay. I will sell my horse, dispense with my carriage and half of my servants;" and he immediately sets about carrying his purpose into practice, by taking in all sail. He immediately contracts, narrowing his transactions to as near a cash basis as possible. The banks must do the same. A resumption can never take place until the banks narrow their business several millions. This being absolutely necessary, it is a source of regret that a single step is taken in an opposite direction.

The first great duty of the banks is to the public, in the honest fulfillment of their obligations to maintain a currency at all times redeemable in coin. This must be done without delay, or any deviation from a direct course to effect it. Individual inconvenience in this great purpose is of secondary consideration. We know that the officers of some of our more influential banks entertain these just views of the true course of the banks, and it is hoped they may be successful in bringing the more thoughtless to the same discreet course of action.

There is not yet, it seems, perfect harmony and concert of action among the banks, although, at the adjournment of the Conference yesterday, that desirable end was thought to be effected. An advertisement in another column from the Southwark Bank, however, shows that institution a bolter from the first item agreed on. It has determined to continue the redemption of its five-dollar bills.

There was a steady run all day yesterday on the old Philadelphia Savings Fund. Depositors were afforded every facility for making their applications for their deposits, according to the long established rules of the institution. It is one of the oldest of its character in the city, and has long been considered one of the wealthiest in the country. Its assets are alleged to be of the most undoubted character.

The Suspension of the Providence, R. I., Banks.

From the Providence Journal, Sept. 29.

The banks of this city have resolved to suspend specie payments. A meeting of the representatives of the banks was held yesterday. WILLIAM SHELDON, President of the Eagle Bank, was elected Chairman, and JAMES C. KNIGHT, President of the Roger Williams Bank, Secretary. Thirty-three of the thirty-nine banks were represented. The absentees were the Providence, Merchants', Bank of Commerce, Union, What Cheer and Lime Rock. After some discussion, an informal ballot was taken, and resulted twenty-one for suspension, nine against suspension, one divided, and one not voting for want of instructions. A vote was then passed without a count, "That this meeting recommend the various banks in this city to suspend specie payments for the present."

SHUBAEL HUTCHINS, of the American Bank, ELISHA HARRIS, of the Bank of North America, and JAMES C. KNIGHT, of the Roger Williams Bank, were appointed a Committee to fix upon a plan for the regulation of the exchanges among the banks. The Chairman and Secretary were authorized to call another meeting, if in their judgment it should be necessary.

This important measure has not been resolved upon without a well-considered opinion of its overruling necessity. It may be the result of an incorrect system of banking, but it is the system upon which all our business has been conducted, and to which all our business has been adapted. No banks in the country present a more favorable proportion of means to their liabilities than our own. Their circulation is small, their deposits are small, and the paper in which their capital is invested is founded upon the fast property of the State, and such is the public confidence in the security of their capital, that even the unexampled pressure in the money market has forced their stocks in few instances down to par. Yet it was the opinion of those best able to judge, that they could not go on with their present contraction without breaking their customers, and bringing to insolvency nearly the whole business community. Among those who advocated the suspension were men who had till Saturday held out resolutely against it, and who yielded only under the conviction that it was the only thing that could preserve the community from a general bankruptcy, by which the banks themselves would necessarily lose immensely, and the only thing that could save the laboring people from entering upon the winter with the loss of employment and with no means for the support of their families. Many mills had stopped, nearly all of them had commenced running on short time, there was no market for goods, and nobody had the courage to buy or the confidence to sell. No one doubts the evils of a suspension by the banks, and this evil was not denied or attempted to be concealed, but it was regarded as a necessity that, however deplorable, could only be postponed at immense sacrifice, and that would finally come.

The feeling in the street, after the suspension had been made known, was evidently one of relief, and every man looked upon mercantile paper as more valuable than it was before. The banks, in this measure, have taken upon themselves important responsibilities, which we have no doubt they will fulfill, and we have no question that the community will extend to them the confidence and forbearance which were never more necessary than now, and which are well deserved. It is reported that some few of the banks have not determined to join in the suspension.

Assignment of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 28.

The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company made an assignment of its effects for the benefit of its creditors on Saturday last. This is officially announced in the following document:

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

The Board of Trustees being satisfied by the pressure of the unexpected circumstances which surround them, that they cannot discharge at this time all their obligations, and, yielding to a sense of duty, have made an assignment of the assets of this institution to Charles Rodgers, John C. Wright, Samuel Fosdick, Samuel J. Broadwell, Abraham M. Taylor, George Crawford and Clement Dietrich. S. P. BISHOP, Assistant-Cashier.

This assignment will stop exchanging checks for securities, and all must now wait patiently for a long series of years, to have the instalments doled out to them, with interest at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. It will be seen that, with one exception, they have been taken from the Board of Trustees—that, in effect, the assets of the Company will be in the same hands as before. Men may differ in their views in regard to the propriety of this act; but, we are inclined to think the better opinion to be that a different course would have been preferable. There are some things touching the management of this Company, that the public has the right to know, and these things will be likely to come much more freely from those not heretofore connected with its operations.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[*Per Persia.*] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

Our last advices were dated on the 21st inst. In the early part of the week several failures were announced among the leading Philadelphia houses; these were followed on the 25th, by the failure of three of their Banks, and on the 26th by the general suspension of specie payments of the other Banks of that city. This act occasioned successively the suspension of the Banks of Baltimore and Washington, and a part of those in Rhode Island and Tennessee. The Banks in the interior of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, have adopted, or seemed likely to adopt, a similar policy. The Banks of New-York and New-Orleans inspire no uneasiness, and seem to have both the means and the determination to maintain specie payments, come what may. The Boston Banks have been made stronger during the past week, and seem able to withstand the crisis. Large and numerous failures in the various branches of trade and commerce have taken place, and serious apprehensions are felt for the October payments. Confidence has disappeared, and the whole financial system is for the moment nearly paralyzed; first class paper can hardly be sold at 24 to 36 per cent., the sales being very limited; second class paper cannot be negotiated at any price outside of Bank. Loans on current securities can only be obtained in limited sums, and with difficulty; on uncurrent securities it is next to impossible to obtain money. Domestic exchanges are in a state of confusion, and relations with other cities are temporarily interrupted, Philadelphia and Baltimore funds being at 7 to 10 per cent. discount; in some of the States, farmers will only sell for gold. British and Continental exchanges have fallen to points which leave a large margin for profit on the importation of Specie; but the demand is so restricted that foreign orders for produce and stock cannot be executed. In the Stock market, the operations are on a small scale, and enormous sacrifices continue to be made. Among the failures of the week, we noted the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company. The Erie Railroad has thus far honored its engagements; but it is an imperative necessity for the European, as well as the American, holders of the unsecured Bonds, to subscribe without delay; otherwise, the Company must finally succumb and pass into the exclusive possession of the holders of the mortgaged Bonds. State Stocks, weak in the forepart of the week, and seriously depressed at its close; sales chiefly confined to Virginia and Missouri. The fall is enormous, being 16¾ on Virginia, 2 on Missouri, 5 on California, 2 on North Carolina, 2 on Kentucky, 3 on Ohio, 1886; sales Ohio, 1860, at 85; Indiana 5s at 80; Louisiana, at 80; Michigan, at 75. City and County Bonds—We note sales at auction, at a great sacrifice, of Milwaukie City 7s, at from 55@50. Railroad Bonds—We note a heavy decline, especially on N. Y. Central; Erie issues—Erie (1871) has fallen 1 ₩ cent.; do. second mortgage, heavy at 75; do., 1883, sales 1 60; N. Y. Central 6s have fallen 15½ ₩ cent.; do. 7s, 11 ₩ cent.; Illinois Central, 5; Chicago and Rock Island, sales at 84; Galena and Chicago second mortgages at 74. Railroad Shares—A general and heavy fall—sales small, and mostly for Cash. Erie has fallen 3¼; Reading, 5¾; N. Y. Central, 5; Panama, 11; Michigan Central, 11¼; Michigan Southern, 2¾; do. Preferred, 6½; Illinois Central, 3; Cleveland, and Toledo do., 3; Chicago and Rock Island about the same; Galena and Chicago, 2½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 5½; Milwaukie and Mississippi 14; La Crosse, and Milwaukie, 5. Money—First-class paper, 24@36 ₩ cent.; second-class, no buyers at any price. Exchange—Not much doing; rates very irregular, and very much depressed. London, 105@100; chief sales at 105@104; Paris, 5.35@5.55; chief sales at 5.35@5.40. MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

For a few days after the issue of our last report of 15th inst., the stock market was comparatively steady, and as the supply of cash stock upon the market was gradually decreasing, there were some indications of an approaching improvements, although the tendency of prices continued rather downward. The aspect of matters was, however, essentially changed by the announcement of the loss of the *Central America*, with the semi-monthly remittance of treasure from California. This untoward event, happening at a moment when the usual receipts of gold from that quarter were most anxiously awaited, renewed the feeling of panic from which the market had partially recovered, and it was materially increased on Thursday last by the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Pennsylvania, followed, on Friday, by that of all the banks in Philadelphia, and on Saturday, of those in Baltimore. The effect of these rapidly succeeding disasters upon the money market was most unfavorable. Confidence was almost entirely destroyed, and the negotiation of loans, even on the best securities, became nearly impossible on any terms. The suspension of several leading firms in this and other cities, and the daily rumors of others, although ascertained to be incorrect, have added largely to the prevailing distrust. Business in stocks, after a short period of dullness, has again become active, in consequence of the money-wants of the holders forcing them to a sale under circumstances in which prices are a secondary consideration. Operations on time are on the most limited scale. All speculative sales in anticipation of a decline have ceased, and the influence and means of the late operators on this side are, as a general rule, used to sustain prices, with, however, but little effect. The contracts for delivery having been mostly settled, the demand from this source, which for some time was important, has nearly ceased, and the competition among buyers is proportionably reduced, while on the part of sellers it is still very active. That the decline of the last fortnight in railroad stocks and bonds is not attributable to a particular want of confidence in that class of securities, is fully shown by the fact that the depression in investment stocks has been, on an average, nearly as great. It is generally conceded that the ruling prices for productive securities of all descriptions are far below their intrinsic value as investments, and a material improvement when the money market has been relieved from the existing stringency may consequently be expected. Prices touched the lowest points yesterday morning. There has since been some reaction, and to-day there is a decided improvement, in consequence of the expectation that the banks will adopt measures for the relief of the money market. The advance is from 2@5 per cent. The Bank returns for the fortnight show a reduction in Loans of $2,194,130, and an increase of Specie of $1,145,236. The latter has been obtained from the disbursements by the Sub-Treasury, which since 1st inst., have exceeded the receipts $2,393,700, and remittances from the interior. The exports of gold having entirely ceased, and foreign exchanges having declined to a point which will leave a profit on its importation from Europe, it is hoped that the position of the Banks in this City is sufficiently strong to enable them to continue specie payments under any circumstances. The pressure for money among the mercantile classes is, however, very severe, and the negotiation of even first-class paper can only be effected to a limited extent, and at very high rates—24@36 ₩ cent. For Foreign Exchanges the market continues very unsettled and heavy. Rates are all lower, and the demand unusually small. CAMMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 1857.

Our last advices were to the 21st inst. We regret to say that the want of confidence, and the general feeling of uneasiness that has been felt so long in our business community, has finally resolved itself into a financial crisis of the most serious character. On Friday last we received news that some few of the Banks in Philadelphia had suspended specie payments, and on the following day that all the Banks in Philadelphia and in Baltimore had suspended. The effect upon our market was to depress it materially, and we, as a consequence, must very low quotations for every kind of security. The Banks of this City are exceedingly strong, and at present there is but little probability that they will be compelled to succumb to the pressure—but their strength has been gained, and is maintained at the expense of the business community. All the usual facilities for obtaining money seem for the moment to be cut off. The domestic exchanges are in the greatest confusion, and even foreign exchange is most difficult to negotiate. If the present state of financial matters should continue a few days longer, the effect must be most disastrous. In State Stocks there has been considerable movement, the low prices having brought many buyers for investment. The principal business was in Missouri 6s, Virginia 6s, Ohio 6s, and Tennessee 6s. City and County Bonds have been inactive, some few Milwaukee City 7s, (Sinking Fund,) Cleveland City (Water Loan) 7s, Des Moines County 8 per cent., Henry County 8 per cent., and Ross County 7 per cent., have changed hands all at a reduction in prices. In Railroad Bonds there has been but little done. Transactions were chiefly in Illinois Central 7s and New-York Central 6s. At private sale we have nothing to mention. In Railroad shares there has been considerable movement, and almost entirely for cash. The principal transactions were in Reading, Erie, New-York Central, Chicago and Rock Island, and Cleveland and Toledo. The decline in prices was general. DECOPPET & CO.

The Panic and the Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a time of panic in Great Britain the Bank of England purchases gold, and although it may raise the rate of discount on bills, it does not withhold accommodations to the business community. In a monetary crisis in France the Government indirectly steps in, and, through the Bank of France, purchases millions of gold even at a premium, and thus by a present small sacrifice saves the country from otherwise innumerable evils.

What do we see in New-York? The Banks allowing the business community to perish—withholding all aid—tightening the screw when it should be reversed. What is the result? Men of undoubted wealth are suspending on every side—the first houses are giving way—but the Banks say, "Our course is right, and our specie is increasing in consequence of our procedure." Indeed, it may be asked how was it that, when the discounts were increasing in amount, the specie was also increasing? The specie is not increasing in consequence of withholding accommodations to the public—it is increasing a few hundreds of thousands in spite of the Banks' mad conduct.

The banks of New-York should take warning from the conduct of the Bank of England in 1825. The Great Panic of 1825 in England was caused by the Bank of England contracting its issues to the extent of three and a half millions in the short space of six months. From the years 1819 to 1824 an enormous influx of gold took place in England, which gave rise to many speculations. In 1824 a reflux had set in, and the Bank of England suddenly found its treasure leaving its vaults. In April, 1825, when six millions and a half of their treasure had left them, they began to tighten the screw, (as the banks of New-York are now doing,) and contracted their issues. This they did with an unsparing—an unfeeling hand—(as the banks of New-York are now doing.) From November 1824 to September 1825 ten millions of treasure had left the Bank's vaults, and only three millions remained. They began to screw tighter. All was dark and gloomy as New-York is now. Persons of undoubted wealth and real capital were walking distracted in the City seeking to get loans. Men who had money kept it in their pockets; they followed the example of the Bank of England. If the king turns his back on the enemy, will not the soldiers flee? The crisis grew fearful; the country banks began to fail. The Bank of England said (as the banks of New-York now say,) "If we afford accommodations to the public, we shall only be causing further exports of Gold and driving the exchanges against the country." One country bank after another broke down; the evil did not stop there. On the 12th of December, one of the oldest and largest private bankers in London stopped payment; a *dreadful* run immediately took place; a panic seized upon the public—the most honorable merchants of London were begging for money, but not a penny was to be had, even on the best securities; the question was not who should fail, but who could stand. At this moment the Bank of England saw its errors. After having doggedly refused aid up to Tuesday afternoon, the 13th of December, 1825, they commenced a new era on Wednesday; they then commenced to discount, and that to the extent of millions of pounds. The great panic was caused by the Bank of England withdrawing its accommodations to the public to the extent of three and a half millions sterling in the short space of six months. The great panic ceased to exist when the Bank reextended their accommodations to the public to twice that amount in six days—the Bank of England distributed in currency the value of fifty millions of dollars in less than eleven days.

The Banks of New-York ought to coalesce and purchase ten millions of gold in England or elsewhere—this they can easily do from the capitalists of Europe. Suppose they gave ten per cent. for the loan—suppose they gave a premium for it as the Bank of France has so wisely done, would it not be well? Must tens of millions be sacrificed when for a million in interest the panic can be quieted and confidence be restored?

Fourteen millions of gold is not sufficient for the Banks of New-York—they ought to have twenty-four millions of specie basis at least.

I believe one of the causes of the periodical panics that take place in late years arises in consequence of the Banks not being allowed to issue their notes, their "promises to pay," except to the amount of securities deposited in Albany. When, therefore, Gold becomes scarce, they have to send their notes in and get the securities back and sell them for the purpose of obtaining gold. The Bank of England issues its notes to the extent of $100,000,000. The Banks of New-York, with an immense capital, issues only $8,000,000, and that it can only do by depositing securities for the amount in Albany. The Banks of New-York have really not the privilege of a small merchant—the latter can issue $5,000 in notes of hand in promises to pay—but the Banks cannot issue one dollar unless depositing its value in Albany. In my opinion the Banks should be allowed by right to issue to the extent of one-third of its capital, without depositing the value in securities. Now the $100,000,000 worth of bank notes of the Bank of England acts in the place of gold—it is to all intents living blood to the body politic—it is a new and borrowed power, but all borrowed powers are not necessarily weak; nay, the steam-engine is a borrowed power, but it is a stronger power than manual. The great warrior JACKSON said: "Those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break;" but the greatest fortunes have been obtained by borrowed capital. If an enemy comes to worry, and to tear, and to cause ruin and misery, must the enemy be suffered to have his own way? must not means be got? The borrowed assistance of loans from France did great service at the time of the Revolution in this country. The greatest fortunes have been obtained by borrowed capital.

The Banks of New-York ought to act liberally now and the panic would immediately cease. The demand for money in ordinary times is for the purpose of putting it in circulation—the demand for the same in a time of panic is to withhold it *from* circulation. Let the Banks show a liberality to the public, confidence will then be restored. Gold left the Bank of England when they acted illiberally, but when they restored confidence, by suddenly discounting, gold flooded into the Bank—specie that was hoarded away in corners found its way into the Bank's vaults. The screw should be reversed—should be eased just now—but the Banks up to this moment have tightened the screw, and by their conduct have made money scarce. Let them act as the Bank of England finally acted in 1825, "liberally," then the panic will be at an end.

The Banks' place is to restore confidence. The panic has not risen from this country being in a state of poverty, but only in consequence of fear. A sudden contraction of discounts to the extent of $10,000,000 is a frightful evil, it is equal to $80,000,000, if withdrawn gradually. An ounce of arsenic will kill a man if taken at once, but if given in a period of six months, by little and little, its evil effects would be trifling in comparison. A for instance has not money for B, which B depended upon, and C, in consequence, is deprived of the means of meeting D's drafts on him, in consequence of B being unable to pay his acceptance, in consequence of A not paying B the amount due to him, owing to the Banks withholding its customary aid to A. In my opinion, this sudden contraction of $10,000,000 is equal to a gradual contraction of $80,000,000. No one can wonder, therefore, at the gloom which pervades the country at this moment. Let the Banks copy the conduct of the Bank of England. Let them reverse the screw, and the panic would be at an end.

Your obedient servant, J. H. P

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The following is our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	49,[illegible]
Specie	3,[illegible]
Amount due from other Banks	5,[illegible]
Amount due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand at unchanged quotations—supply good. Sales 1,[illegible] bbls. at $5 for [illegible] extra; $5 [illegible] extra Ohio and Indiana. WHEAT in good supply, and rather pressing on the market; sales [illegible] bushels Chicago Spring at 83c. CORN in fair demand, but held above the views of buyers, who offer [illegible]c., while holders demand [illegible]c. OATS quiet; [illegible] bushels sold at 34c. WHISKY dull; no sales; held at [illegible]c. Receipts for the last 24 hours—Flour, 2,[illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; no Corn or Oats. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—A shade easier. Sales 12,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 90c.@[illegible]c. CORN quiet. Lake imports unimportant. Canal Exports—2,000 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

COTTON—There have been no sales of any consequence to-day, owing to the impossibility of passing exchange, although holders were willing to sell at a decline. FLOUR—A declining tendency. Mixed Corn, 65c. LARD very dull. [illegible] FREIGHTS stagnant.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—TUESDAY.—*First Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; $200 City 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 10 Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; [illegible] Reading, [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Nav. [illegible]; [illegible] Union Canal [illegible]; [illegible] Long Island Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Catawissa [illegible]; [illegible] Philadelphia Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation, Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Williamsport and Elmira Railroad [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. [illegible], V. Turner, M. [illegible], J. Garcia, J. Garcia, J. M. Arnalton, A. Ramirez, A. [illegible], J. H. Grant, George Callahan, F. Carrera, J. Lobes, C. [illegible], S. McKee, J. Newman, Mrs. Mary Nagle and others in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. B. C. O. Hanlan and infant, Mrs. Mary [illegible], Miss Prendergrast and sister, Jos. [illegible], Richard [illegible], John Hamel, John D. Sherlock, J. H. [illegible], John [illegible], Adolf Frederiks, John Holland, C. Thompson—and 6 in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, from Mobile and Havana—Jacob Peck, William Abele, G. Crocker, Rev. [illegible], C. Beardman, Dr. W. G. Yallis, G. [illegible] and lady, F. S. Lamar, A. [illegible], E. Whiteman, Jno. S. Harris, A. Wetherbee, J. [illegible].

In ship Parana, from Buenos Ayres—J. W. Gibson, W. Andrews, Chas. A. Burgess, Robert Willey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 [illegible] | Sun sets.... 5 [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 [illegible] | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Glasgow, (Br.,) Duncan, Glasgow, J. McSymon; Indiana, (Br.,) Baker, Bremen, C. H. Sands.

Ships Howard, Walker, Hamburg, [illegible]; J. Hancock, Coffin, New-Orleans, [illegible]; [illegible], Hallett, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Ann, Munroe, Gordon Key.

Schooners A. Hippleton, Taylor, [illegible]; G. W. Whistler, Parker, Wilmington, [illegible]; Townsend, W. D. Cargill, [illegible]; [illegible] & Abbott; Sarah [illegible]; (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Piedmont, Willetts, Baltimore, [illegible]; [illegible] ton, Candid, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship Philadelphia, Griffin, New-Orleans Sept. 22, and Havana 25d, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Sept. 28, at 4 P. M., Charleston bearing W. 120 miles, ran down for a dismasted vessel, found her to be the M. P. Rich, Tremont, reported having lost her foremast in collision with a bark on the night of the 26th; was making for Charleston, and needed no assistance.

U. S. mail steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. On Monday, 8:15 P. M., Cape Hatteras Light bearing N. W., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, from New-York for Charleston. On Monday, 4 A. M., off Cape of Virginia, exchanged signals with ship [illegible], from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Mobile via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Peck Smith & Co. Sept. 28, lat. 36 20 N., lon. 73 41 W., passed an Am. bark standing to the northward, showing a blue and white signal with a triangle centre.

U. S. mail steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, 11 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia, from Philadelphia for Savannah. Same day, at 11:40, exchanged signals with steamship [illegible] from New-York for Charleston. Monday, 2:45 A. M., Hatteras Light bearing N., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, from New-York for Savannah. Same day, [illegible] M., passed a propeller bound S., showing a [illegible] with letter C.

Steamship [illegible], [illegible], Baltimore, [illegible] to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Parana, Langdon, Buenos Ayres Aug. [illegible], with hides, &c., to W. W. DeForrest & Co.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool [illegible] with mdse. and 300 passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew. [illegible] well, Sept. 14, Thomas Wynn, seaman, of Waterford, Ireland, died of disease of the brain.

Bark Antagonist, Crowell, Buenos Ayres Aug. 11, with hides, &c., to R. W. Rogers & Co.

Brig Anne Geldert, (Br.,) Cochrane, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Julia Joanna, (Fr.,) Phillips, St. Pierre, N. F., 12 ds., with fish to G. Wheelwright.

Brig Saboc, White, Cherryfield, with lumber.

Brig Jenny Lind, Miner, Jonesport, with [illegible].

Schr. Reindeer, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Sept. 25, in the Gulf Stream, passed large quantities of pitch pine lumber and part of the deck of a vessel; was painted yellow, and had been but a short time in that condition.

Schr. Flying Eagle, (of Brookhaven,) Lawrence, Ocracoke Sept. 15, with hides, &c., to Kelly & Ferguson.

Schr. W. B. Jenkins, Peterson, Richmond 30 ds., with coal to S. M. Talmadge.

Schr. Swan, Dill, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to C. S. Mattley.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Stackhouse, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., with lumber to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. L. Baylis, Tucker, Alexandria 4 ds., with flour to W. H. Newman.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Davis, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Catharine Thomas, (of New-Haven,) Tuttle, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Masonic, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Trinidad, (Cuba,) Sept. 11, with molasses to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Schr. London, (Br.,) Walters, St. John, N. B., [illegible] ds., with fish and oil to W. H. Wallace.

Schr. Richmond, James, Richmond, 3 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Highlander, Mayhew, Richmond for Hartford.

Schr. J. G. Ferris, Bush, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. H. B. Drummond, Fox, with mdse. from wreck of ship at Squan, to Bird & Nelson.

Schr. H. B. Fiddeman, with mdse. from wreck of ship C. Brookman, at Squan, to Bird & Nelson.

Schr. T. P. Copes, Phillips, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Maxon Rogers, Ferron, Norfolk 3 ds., wheat.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, ———, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Breeze, ———, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Alexander, Abrams, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Mary Adelaide, Baylis, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Dolphin, ———, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Fuller, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. Jameison, Jameison, Rockland.

Schr. Vendent, ———, Rockland.

Schr. Mirror, ———, Rockland.

Schr. C. E. Buck, Brown, Mystic.

Schr. Maine, ———, New-Haven.

Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Rondout.

Schr. Francis Ellen, Clark, Rondout.

Schrs. Daniel Russell, Joseph Hall, Susan Tyler and J. McCloskey, Connecticut River, stone.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Arr. ship [illegible], Godfrey, New-Orleans; barks W. [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], Mayor, New-Orleans; [illegible], [illegible]; Charleston; brig Winona, Rose, Philadelphia; steamer Joseph Whitney, Howes, Baltimore.

Memoranda.

MARKET TOWN, Inagua, Sept. 1.—The Am. schr. Mary B. Knapp, (of Kennebunk,) Capt. Clark, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Boston, with a cargo of logwood, put in here on Sunday leaky. On Monday the crew refused to proceed in the vessel in her then present state without a survey being held on her. The Captain finally consented to take off the deck load, which being satisfactory to the crew, has been done. She will proceed on her voyage to-morrow night.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 29.—The schr. Evergreen, Reed, of and from Blue Hill, (Me.,) with a cargo of granite for Baltimore, put into this port for repairs. On the 26th having sprung a leak on the passage.—[*By letter to Edward Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.*]

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT HORTON'S POINT, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On the evening of the 15th day of October, 1857, a third order catadioptric fixed light will be exhibited for the first time from the light-house tower at Horton's Point, north shore of Long Island. This light-house tower [illegible] high, built of brick, and the light will be [illegible] of 110 feet above the mean level of the sea. [illegible] attached to the keeper's dwelling, which is also of brick. The approximate position of this light-house, as [illegible] 41° 5', longitude 72° 26' W., [illegible] from Plumb Island Light-house.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. C. DUANE, Lieut. Corps of Engineers.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 14, lat. 29 13, long. 81, bark Coaco, from Trinidad for New-York.

Sept. 25, off Barnegat, fishing schooner W. H. Grier, with 2,000 fish.

Sept. 25, off Hatteras, was passed ship Northampton, (of Bath,) stg. S. S. W.

Sept. 26, lat. 36 25, lon. 75, brig Brunswick, from Eastport for Nassau, 6 ds. out.

Sept. 27, lat. 38, lon. 72 30, passed bark Maria, stg. E.

Sept. 27, Cape Henlopen N. W. at 15 miles, bark Louisa Eaton, (of Boston,) from Havana for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Aug. 13, ship Akbar, [illegible], for Callao Aug. 15; [illegible] for [illegible]; [illegible], Davis, from Liverpool; [illegible] for [illegible]; [illegible] for New-York in 5 or 6 ds. [illegible]

At Barbados, Sept. 20, brigs [illegible] for New-York, in 6 ds.; [illegible]